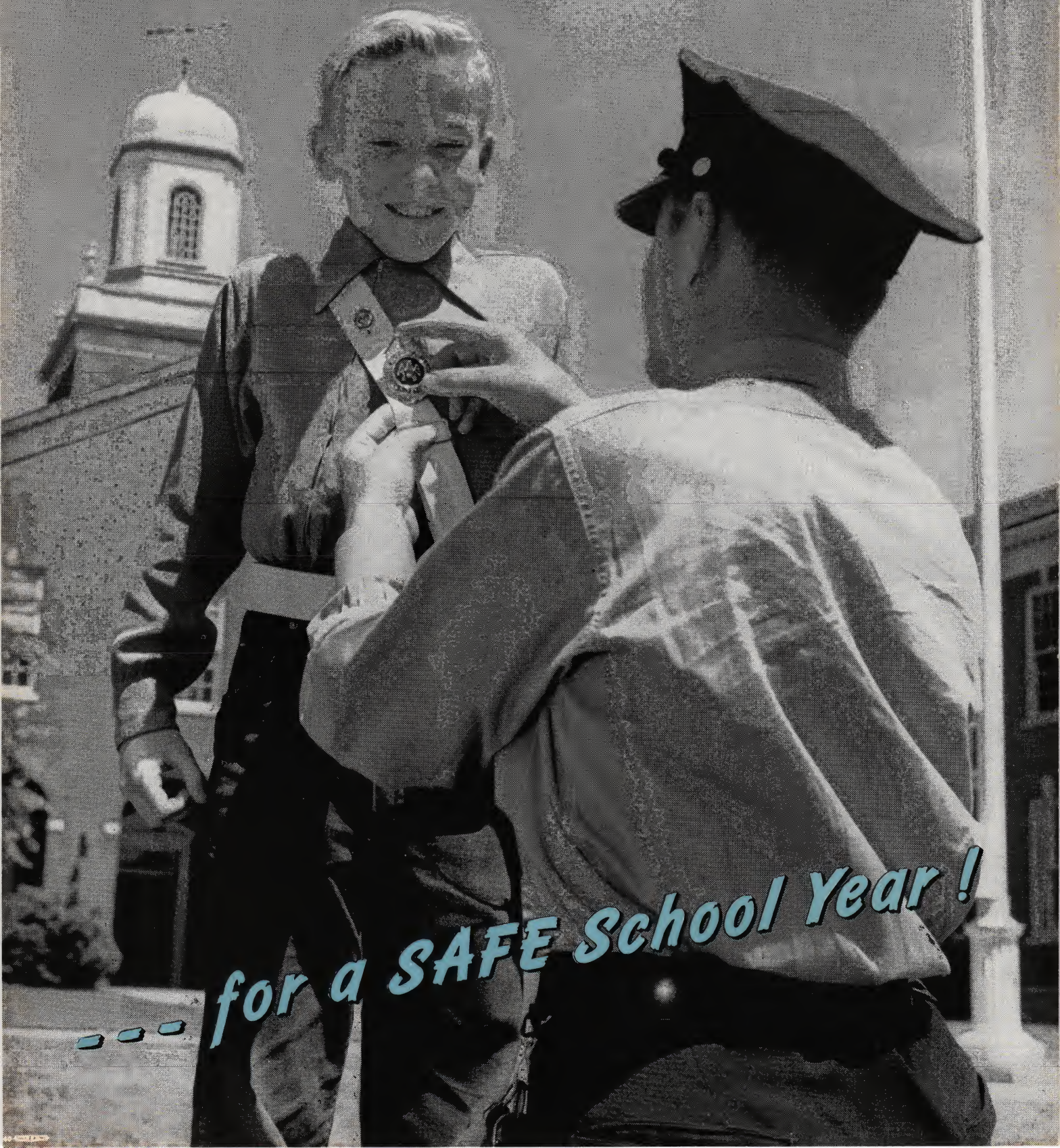


The
Teamster



OCTOBER 1950



... for a **SAFE** School Year!

Be on the
**SAFE
SIDE**



Get out on the
CURB SIDE !

The International Teamster



DANIEL J. TOBIN • Editor

THOMAS E. FLYNN • Assistant Editor

Vol. 47

OCTOBER, 1950

No. 10

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They Need Friends

A social problem of the first order is developing as the result of the thousands of service men going back into uniform in the present emergency. The problem is created as the result of too much indifference shown by the public toward the service personnel during the off-hours.

During World War II we had the USO and a great deal of organized entertainment and recreation. Today we have no USO and too many of our people show either indifference or hostility toward uniformed personnel.

These service people ask very little of the general citizens—they are not seeking extravagant or flashy entertainment. They can be made happier by just a little attention on the part of us all. The morale of the armed forces is important—important to the personnel and important to the home front.

It is about time the country awakened to the shabby treatment being given—remedying this is the job of the individual, the family, the community and the nation. The indifference and hostility are blots on our reputation as a nation of good neighbors. Let's change the picture.

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Timely Remarks

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

Your Duty

It is senseless to say to ourselves "What is the need of me going to the polls, they won't miss my vote anyway." If every one made that statement the franchise system would be destroyed.

To my mind there is nothing more important in American citizenship than the right to vote by secret ballot and, by that vote, to enter your protest against individuals who make the laws or to place your stamp of approval on those whom you believe are serving faithfully in the offices to which they have been elected. Not only should our people in the several states go to the polls in November, but they should bring with them some other member of their family or some friend. It would not be a bad idea at all to consult your lawyers and find out whether or not your local union has the right, under the laws, to fine a man five dollars or ten dollars if he refuses to exercise his franchise; if he refuses or neglects through carelessness or ignorance to vote on the day of election.

Personally, I would like to see this power granted to you under the law but I am of the opinion that unions have no such power. However, unions could do this I believe: They could offer a bonus of say two or five dollars to each member who would bring some one to the polls to vote on election day, if the person whom they brought to the polls was not a close relative such as a wife, a son or a daughter. You cannot tell them whom to vote for under the law because a union is not allowed, under the Taft-Hartley Law, to spend any money toward electing friends or defeating its enemies, but you can encourage them, even by offering a prize to the man who brings another person to the polls to cast his vote, regardless of how he desires to vote.

The International Union is not collecting money from local unions or from groups or from associations started by the International Union. We are

leaving that to the unions themselves and to Labor's League for Political Education. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has contributed \$125,000 to this League. We are within the law in doing this, but this money can be spent only for education and a great part of it is used by the American Federation of Labor for radio programs conducted by Frank Edwards. We have decided to advise our unions that it is up to themselves to form a club or an association amongst their membership, outside of their meeting halls, and to appoint from that club or association a committee to call regular meetings and collect voluntary subscriptions or donations of one or two dollars from each member of this group and do what they think is best in the political situation. In other words, they can spend the money themselves to help to elect their friends and defeat their enemies. Either the club or committee appointed by the club can do this or they can send 50 per cent of their collections to Labor's League for Political Education in Washington, D. C., and retain the other 50 per cent for local and state expenditures or to be used as they deem advisable. Many of our members on the West Coast are contributing to candidates outside of that state who are friends of labor.

For 16 years the International Union had charge of the labor end of the Roosevelt campaign and for 16 years or for four general elections the International Union was quite helpful in successfully returning to office President Roosevelt and the other friends of labor. We feel that we have done our work in the International Organization and we now want to help, with all the influence and power we have, as individuals, but we believe it is up to others in the labor movement to help to carry the ball during the coming years. We mean as to the conducting of national and state campaigns.

Of course, from the standpoint of a labor union our progress is very much at stake if the enemies of labor are returned to office and those enemies of ours who are crucifying the labor movement and the Teamsters, especially, many of them in big business, will be destroying your unions, destroying you and the earnings and splendid working conditions that you now enjoy. Many American capitalists and corporations, led by the National Association of Manufacturers, are determined to spend all the money necessary to return to office the enemies of labor, the men who would destroy your unions. Therefore, it is extremely necessary that you do your part and do all you can to see that the other

fellows, whom you know, do their share. Bear this in mind: You are not doing this for me, your editor, your President. You are doing it for yourselves because if you can break the backs of the men who lead in the fight to crucify labor by the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law and the Hobbs Bill, which is almost as vicious, then you are saving the little frame house in which you live and you are helping to maintain the working conditions that will not only help you and your family but the generations coming after us.

As a man and as a union man especially, I beseech you in this crucial year for labor, to go to the polls, bring your friends and members of your family who are entitled to vote, to the polls and save yourselves, your unions, yes, and the future freedom of those who may succeed you and me in this every day world with its grievances and uncertainties. Let us prove that as working men and women of the nation we are united and that power and money and corrupt politicians will not destroy our trade union movement in this country. It is up to you!

I have my faith and my confidence in you. You will do your duty now and in November.

Johnson's Sacrifice

When Louis Johnson was appointed to the very important position of Secretary of National Defense I had a little dinner for him and a few other close friends of his and mine in the Statler Hotel in Washington. I have known Louis Johnson a number of years. I met him first in the Biltmore Hotel in New York City during the campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. He was a past commander of the American Legion and he had offices not far from mine, or from the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Headquarters and we were together quite a bit. He depended on my department considerably for advice and counsel as to what to do and how to proceed.

We needed his help as the campaign up to the middle of October, 1932, looked pretty bad for our candidate. I grew to like Louis Johnson because I felt that he was humble and not one of those fellows who would come up and tell you all he thought that should be done. I also knew he had a good record with the Legion, and he was a very capable attorney from West Virginia. We have been friends ever since then. Consequently, when he was appointed to this all-important job I was pleased because I felt that he could do as well as anybody else. I also felt he would have one of the toughest jobs

that a man could get at that time. I also felt that the Truman Administration was endeavoring to get away from a very important and serious situation and that they were anxious to find the man who had the courage to put into effect the amalgamation or consolidation of the three great departments of the Government who had charge of the protection of the nation from the standpoint of defense, namely the Army, the Navy and the Air.

To those who have not met leaders in any of those departments it is difficult to understand that each one of those departments is the salvation and the protection of the nation, in their opinions.

It is hard to distinguish which department is most important, but the leaders of those departments are also human, just the same as any other branch of our defense or of business and they sometimes seriously disagree. There is no doubt there were some serious jealousies amongst some of the top men in the departments referred to, so Louis Johnson was selected to bring them together under one heading for the purpose of eliminating jealous feeling and getting each unit to work faithfully and honestly and sincerely in behalf of the nation and for the protection of the American people.

It was, as I said, one of the toughest jobs that any man could get. At any rate, at this dinner, in introducing Mr. Johnson, I stated in almost these words: "Louis Johnson has got the toughest job in America. To my mind his job is almost as important as that of the President of the United States. The whole country is now behind him. I hope he holds that confidence and respect to the very end. I know he is making a sacrifice for his country. He is now in the headlines of all the papers of the nation but 'fame is a fickle Dame' and there is a great danger that this great man may not please everybody and he may fall and be dragged in the mire by unscrupulous politicians of the nation who have no use whatever for the Administration now in power."

My words were something on that order, but there was no record kept of this private dinner. After I finished introducing Mr. Johnson to 40 or 50 very close friends, amongst them many United States Senators, he made an address which I think was the most human I ever heard. I cannot print it because there was no record of it. I cannot even refer from the standpoint of decency and loyalty to the many important statements he made but I am today looking at him and the sacrifice he made and the kicking around he is now getting. He is blamed for everything that happened in Korea.

The first orders he was given, coming from the top men of the Government, who were being goaded by their enemies, was to cut down the expenses of all defense departments under his charge and keep cutting and cutting to the bone . . . save money for the taxpayers of the nation, etc., etc.

He tried to do this and he had accomplished it to some extent when the trouble started in Korea. He could not have the information he needed and it is possible that he may have made some wrong decisions across the water. I, for one, do not blame him for those mistakes under the conditions which I have tried to explain fully here. But for doing the very things he was ordered to do, he is now being crucified. His conscience will tell him and he can leave it as a heritage to his family that whatever sufferings he has endured and whatever cruel statements are made against him, he made the sacrifice at the command of the President of the United States and we can go on further and agree that we of labor have gotten something of the same kicking around as Louis Johnson. The only difference is that ours is a thousand times worse because millions of men and women, who are working for a living, to bring up decent families, have been crucified by many of the men in Washington whom they helped to elect and who were elected on the platform "We are the friends of labor and we will do labor justice."

Those friends whom we helped in their hour of need are making the laws in Washington and have practically forgotten the people who put them in office. All the progressive laws that were enacted over a period of 14 years have been set aside. We have injunctions against us of every kind although we thought we had abolished injunctions. The Norris-LaGuardia Act which gave labor some protection has been practically wiped off the books. The anti-trust law, which was never intended for labor, has been practically wiped off the books.

The cruel part of life is that eaten bread is soon forgotten and that political manipulators, no matter what they pledge—many of them, not all of them—soon forget their pledges when they go to Washington or the statehouse, and they kick labor around. They have done so for the past four years, in my personal judgment and I think I have had as much experience as any man living in the labor movement. Labor was never in any more dangerous position than it is today and the position we find ourselves in is due somewhat to the men we helped to return to office, but while we may be somewhat discouraged and while we are considerably set back as, for instance, the Teamsters who have had to spend during the last two years almost one quarter million dollars in defending ourselves against these unjust laws, we are not in any way quitting the fight. We are going to fight and continue to fight and battle on for justice and freedom, and you can put it down in your book that labor will win eventually. We will clean those enemies as we did their fathers, from public life. I mean what I say. I know the result. You cannot shackle millions and millions of people in this working nation.

I repeat, it cannot be done, but if it could be done you would have nothing left but slavery, revolution and the answer then would be Communism and the blindest men we have today are the capitalists, spending millions trying to buy votes, trying to destroy labor. If the monster of Russia gets control of the United States, and that monster in Russia is now controlling over one-third of the population of the world, the first to be beheaded or slaughtered or shot without trial will be those who control the money bags of the nation now. So beware, you who are trying to destroy labor which is leading in the vanguard to hold back the monster, beware lest you be leading yourselves to destruction.

As a man and as a union man especially, I beseech you in this crucial year for labor, to go to the polls, bring your friends and members of your family who are entitled to vote to the polls and save yourselves, your unions, yes, and the future freedom of those who may succeed you and me in this every day world with its grievances and uncertainties. Let us prove that as working men and women of the nation we are united and that power and money and corrupt politicians will not destroy our trade union movement in this country. It is up to you!

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

'Let's Fight With Both Hands'

IT WAS back in the early days of World War I, that it first became necessary to consider diluting the men in the factories with women. After a dinner in my house, attended by labor leaders and my associates on the War Industries Board, I told them of the need which confronted us.

Some labor leaders feared the proposed plan. What would become of the men workers returning from war, only to find women in their good jobs? When the discussion became too warm, I would break in to stop the clash of strong personalities. Now and then Samuel Gompers would say "Now, Governor!" (as he frequently called me). Then, of a sudden, Dan Tobin spoke up and said "Well, here is the way I look at it. If I am going home with my week's pay in my pocket and some fellow tries to hold me up, do I keep one hand on my wad and with the other try to defend myself? Or do I take both hands and beat the hell out of him? Let us go after those Germans with both hands and do everything we can to lick them, and if necessary to have women in our places, that is all right with me. We will look after our jobs when we get back."

'That's the Answer'

Without looking at anybody, still smoking away on his cigar, Mr. Gompers said: "Well, that's the answer." Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison and all the others agreed.

This incident illustrates the spirit with which Samuel Gompers imbued our war-time labor movement. It climaxed a friendship that arose between us early in 1917 when President Wilson announced formation of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. In citing its goals, the president said: "The personnel of the Council's advisory members, appointed without

That Was Labor's Decision in World War I; America's Elder Statesman Recalls Work Of Gompers, Tobin and Other Labor Leaders

By BERNARD M. BARUCH



BERNARD BARUCH
Advisor to Presidents

regard to party, marks the entrance of the non-partisan engineer and professional man into American public affairs on a wider scale than ever before. It is responsive to the increased demand for and need of business organization in public matters and for the presence there of the best specialists in their respective fields. . . . They serve the government without remuneration, efficiency being their sole object and Americanism their only motive."

The Commission's work was divided among committee chairmanships. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, headed up transportation and communication. I had raw materials, minerals and metals. Munitions and manufacturing (including standardization) and industrial relations were in charge of Howard E. Coffin, vice

president of the Hudson Motor Company; with Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck, supervising supplies (including clothing), etc. Other chairmanships were filled by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, engineering and education; Dr. Franklin Martin, secretary-general of the American College of Surgeons, Chicago, medicine and surgery.

Gompers' Assignment

To Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor was entrusted the field of labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers.

Walter Gifford was made director.

For the first time in our history every vital interest was taking part in our common defense.

Very few among the members of the Council had met Mr. Gompers before. To me he was unknown except by the criticisms of most of the people with whom I had been associated. At the very first meeting it was evident that two members of the Board were not even polite to Mr. Gompers. They constantly interrupted him. Finally I said I thought the Board was entitled to hear Mr. Gompers' views without interruption. They stopped, shocked. Until I spoke these men had not realized that they were showing their antagonism and intolerance to Mr. Gompers, without giving him an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Gompers met the situation firmly. He was a small man in height, but with a great dignity about him. Somehow, one lost all

thought of his size. When he rose to speak, he seemed to grow in stature, for he talked well, even eloquently at times, particularly when he spoke of his fellow workers and the needs and cruelties of war. I have known other men of small stature who, because of their mien and manner appeared to grow as you looked at them or heard the tones of their voice, but none more so than Samuel Gompers.

A Liberal Education

His tolerance and good manners soon brought us a liberal education in the meaning of the Labor Union movement. Inimical opinions changed to an eager desire to learn his views on all subjects.

There was never any doubt as to where Samuel Gompers stood in regard to men and women workers and the Labor Movement. As was said by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, later director of the Council of National Defense, in his book **INDUSTRIAL AMERICA IN THE WORLD WAR**. While Mr. Gompers was always on guard to see that the war enterprise did not become a means of oppressing labor, he was second to none in the breadth of his patriotic devotion and thought. He was never a class-champion obstructionist in the councils of the Advisory Commission. He was a strong believer in the scheme of close cooperation with industry and was one of the first to endorse industrial group committees to facilitate Government dealings with private business. Somewhat inclined to consider favorably the exception of skilled labor from military service, he was an early and whole-hearted convert to the principle of selective service."

We can thus see that Mr. Gompers early realized the need for the retention of the skilled worker, which he saw again in the Second World War. And as a result of my experience in World War I, I have opposed the conscription of labor. The best legal talent informed me that it would be unconstitutional to take a man from his employment

and force him to work for someone who would be making a profit from that man's work. So, in World War II, on two occasions when everyone I knew of around President Roosevelt recommended conscription of labor, I opposed the plan.

About the Author

Bernard M. Baruch, famed as an advisor to Presidents had an active role in the civilian production programs of World War I and II and in the postwar periods at the end of each conflict. He was chairman of the War Industries Board in World War I. After the war he was active in the peace conference and its negotiations as economic adviser. He also served in the President's Conference on Capital and Labor in 1919 and in the one on Agriculture in 1922.

In World War II he headed the fact finding commission on synthetic rubber at a critical production period. Following the war he served as U. S. Representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and is responsible for the drafting of the "Baruch Plan" for international control of atomic energy. He was adviser to War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes and has been called in to advise every President from Woodrow Wilson to Harry S. Truman.

When the question of recommending to President Wilson the principle of Universal Military Service came before the Commission, Mr. Gompers frankly told us that he personally favored it. We saw the difficult situation in which he was placed, and did not press for a vote. The Secretary of War was authorized to interpret the Commission's views to the President, showing Mr. Gompers' stand, but that he thought that all of Labor might not follow him fully. Yet, through the courage and efforts of Samuel Gompers—Labor did.

Mr. Gompers early decided that

organized labor must take a public stand on the approaching war. First on February 28, 1917, he called a preliminary conference of labor leaders. Nine days later came a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Finally, on March 12th, at a meeting of the Advisory Council with one hundred and forty-eight representatives of the national and international affiliates of the Federation of Labor, five departments of the Federation, and five labor organizations not affiliated, was adopted a declaration of labor's attitude. Most reflective of the war spirit of organized labor is the following:

"We, the officers of national and international trade unions of America, in national conference assembled in the capital of our Nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic. . . . We, with these ideals of liberty and justice, herein declared as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies, whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our workers and fellow citizens, in the holy name of justice, freedom, and humanity, to devotedly and patriotically give like service."

His Summons Recalled

Grosvenor Clarkson has told us of the "dramatic and obviously sincere manner in which, in a room in the Munsey Building in Washington, Mr. Gompers read to the Advisory Commission his summons to labor." Gompers sat at one end of the Commission's long table, Chairman Willard at the other. Rosenwald, Coffin, Martin, Godfrey, Gifford and Clarkson and myself were along the sides, all listening intently. Mr. Clarkson took many of Mr. Gompers' words verbatim. We all were deeply touched by his reference to his own

Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense



This distinguished group of gentlemen were among the national leaders who helped guide America's destinies in the first great world conflict. Mr. Baruch can be seen standing, fifth from the left. Mr. Gompers is standing, eleventh from the left.

life. With great emotion he told of coming to this country, as a child, of his experience in the sweatshops—for which, as he said “I have never quite forgiven society.” But as he made that statement he hesitated in the middle and we knew he had forgiven Society for that but he was trying to correct the things from which he had suffered.

Outlined Objectives

He spoke of the difficulties that men and women workers had in making their way in life in the increasingly complex civilization in which they were, in many instances, only cogs. He told of their desire and need for health, hygiene, safety; for the elimination of child labor and the sweat shops; for increasing living standards and shortening hours; and of the need for organization to bargain collectively as to wages and hours with their employers. As I see the advances in the position of Labor in the world today, I feel that what Samuel Gompers stood for has advanced and lives on. I also feel in the troublous times we now face, he would be as insistent about the rights of the workers, but he would not

place their interests above the interests of all the others, or of the country itself. There can be no doubt that in this First World War the veteran labor leader was first an American and a special pleader for the working men afterward.

A deep affection and admiration grew up between Samuel Gompers and me. Many times when he was being pressed too hard, I took the burden on. He never asked anyone to step into a dangerous position. He never hesitated when appealed to, but I sometimes felt the need of relieving him and his associates.

He was fond of good cigars—but never would accept any presents. I never knew anyone who enjoyed them so much. Once I induced him to take two cigars home. He said “You know, Governor, when I get a good cigar, I like to close the doors and windows and enjoy it all.”

When the War Industries Board was formed, Mr. Gompers advised us to take as my associate on the War Industries Board, Mr. Hugh Frayne, one of his organizers, a wonderful choice. We soon discovered that he was thoroughly imbued with Mr. Gompers' views regarding

the conduct of the war. As Clarkson said, “With Mr. Gompers on the Advisory Commission and Mr. Frayne on the War Industries Board, there were no dealings with big business or any other kind of business in which labor was not consulted and represented. Labor was thus on the inside of the Government's economic policy, and the business of war was not conducted with an eye single to inanimate things and to the neglect of the human element.” Frayne, following Gompers' instructions, knew labor's point of view and how to manage it. “He understood the human factor in production.” So did my associates.

Labor Had Share

When prices were fixed at levels which would stimulate production, it was always provided that labor should have a share. Later on, the War Labor Administration was placed in the Department of Labor and was not in the War Industries Board, but Gompers and his representative Frayne played an indispensable part. They were on the spot at the beginning of things, shaping economic policies so that

labor problems of supply and remuneration would be handled with a minimum of governmental adjustment. Thus, the corrective functions of the War Labor Administration were seldom required.

Frayne, like Mr. Gompers, was for Labor, but in the war he was for the country first and for groups second. Both "were conciliators and moderators, rather than protagonists but they were no colorless labor mugwumps." Because of Frayne's outstanding work in the general interest, I recommended him for the Distinguished Service Medal, the first, and, I think, the only labor man granted that honor.

I remember that in Mr. Gompers' first "summons to labor" at the Munsey Building, he said particularly that he did not want the United States to have the same difficulty with labor that England had in her first year and a half of war. When difficulties later arose among the workers in Europe, it was Samuel Gompers whom President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker sent to talk to them with effective results.

War Hurries Things

War hurries things already in the making. It was soon apparent that the average man was determined to have a greater share in what he produced, and that Woodrow Wilson had led the way with his New Freedom.

In January, 1919, a friend of mine who had just returned from Poland, telephoned me that the working men there had confidence in only two men: President Wilson and Samuel Gompers. As Mr. Gompers was then in London, I recommended that he should be consulted in drawing up any plan regarding International Labor. It would be unfortunate, I knew, if his counsel was not sought. Mr. Gompers and other American labor leaders were already very much irritated that they had not been considered before. I explained to them that when such matters came up President Wilson

(Continued on page 32)

' . . . an Outstanding Citizen '

President Daniel J. Tobin Adds a Few Reminiscences of His Own; Pays Tribute to Mr. Baruch, Mr. Frayne

"The man Hugh Frayne, mentioned by Mr. Baruch, was a sheet metal worker by trade coming from Pittsburgh and at the time mentioned by Mr. Baruch, Hugh Frayne was an organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the City of New York. Now, I am very proud to say that I was a very close friend of Hugh Frayne because at that time I was Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Baruch, who writes this article dealing with his experiences with Sam Gompers was then and now one of the outstanding citizens of the nation. He was one man that Woodrow Wilson depended upon, perhaps more than anyone else outside of his official family.

Mr. Baruch is now over 80 years of age and has still the same type of determination, American patriotic citizenship that he had then, over 30 years ago.

I well remember that in the first campaign in the fall of 1932 for Franklin D. Roosevelt, the help and assistance given to the National Committee and the campaign by Mr. Baruch.

There was one man that we were a little bit alarmed about, that was the result of a speech he made in Newark, N. J., after Labor Day after opening of the campaign. This man was a great ex-Governor of New York, Al Smith, whom I admired and appreciated as much as any man in the nation.

Al went a little bit too far in Newark but he went down to Boston and in Mechanics Hall, he delivered an address that was a masterpiece. However, in the Democratic Headquarters in New York where I was staying and working for eleven or twelve weeks in behalf of Candidate Roosevelt, we were much disturbed and afraid that we could not win for Roosevelt.

Those in charge requested Mr. Baruch to go with Al Smith and he consented. Not only did he go with Al Smith but he was an inspiration, if that could be possible, for Al, and I repeat Al made a speech in that hall before 10,000 people in behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt that turned the tide in that election toward Roosevelt and on election day in November, 1932, it was a walkover. The Democratic National Committee itself was overwhelmingly surprised at the election results.

Some of the success of that campaign and to the succeeding campaigns was due to men like Mr. Baruch. Many of them gave their aid unselfishly and never sought anything in return. They were interested only in the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and pulling our country out of the quagmire of poverty and misery which was leading to revolution. I repeat, much of the credit must go to men like Mr. Baruch.

Daniel J. Tobin

New Organizing Plans Mapped

INTENSIFIED effort throughout the jurisdiction of the National Miscellaneous Conference toward improved organization procedures was planned and developed in a series of sessions of the trade division in Chicago, Ill., September 13-14.

In meetings attended by 116 delegates from 60 cities representing every section of the United States, the conference in its two-day session:

1. Heard Executive Vice President Dave Beck outline new problems facing labor as the result of the Korean War;

2. Voted to petition the International Union to grant a new organizing charter for a new trade division which would be composed of members of the National Miscellaneous Conference who are engaged in radio, television and studio transportation and newspaper and periodical circulation deliverymen;

3. Heard reports from the National Kraft Foods Company Committee indicating progress in area-wide negotiation;

4. Planned an intensive campaign of organizing the vending machine industry;

5. Took action asking Teamster Union locals to advise with their frozen food distributors who handle any products packed by Russo Frozen Foods of Watsonville, Calif.,

Chicago Conference Outlines Program to Improve Organizing Procedures in Miscellaneous

Jurisdictions; Sixty Cities Are Represented

which was branded as unfair to union labor.

William Griffin, chairman of the National Miscellaneous Conference, presided at the meetings which were held at the Palmer House. A meeting of the Policy Committee of the division was held before the regular conference sessions began in order that specific items of the agenda might be planned and discussed. Griffin, William Hicks, Local No. 772, Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the trade division, and Einar Mohn, international organizer, met with the Policy Committee in its planning sessions.

In his opening address before the conference, Vice President Beck called attention of the delegates to the "changing conditions of employment which we are going through in the country" as the result of the Korean crisis.

"A few weeks ago," said Mr. Beck, "we were in a buyer's market and we faced threats of unemployment. Unions generally were seeking long-term contracts as a measure of protection for their membership. Overnight as the result of the North

Korean aggression, that situation has changed. Today we are faced with a growing shortage of labor and an inability to supply enough skilled personnel to fill the demands of a stepped up production program."

Referring to contract negotiations, the speaker said that the long-term contract in a rising economy could be "an instrument which could destroy our union." He called attention to pay raises which have been given by a number of large corporations including General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, etc., "in response to a recognition of the changing economic conditions—this despite the existence of signed agreements.

Commenting upon what he said was an obvious technique of Soviet Russia to create disturbances at various points on the globe to cause the United States and other free nations to expend men and great financial and physical resources in an attempt to bankrupt the democracies, Mr. Beck said "this attempt to drain us is creating the most serious situation since the nation was founded." He added that this abnormal situation is making profound



General view of delegates to the National Miscellaneous Conference meeting in Chicago. One hundred and sixteen attended.



POLICY COMMITTEE—William Griffin (seated, left), chairman, National Miscellaneous Trade Division Policy Committee, explains an organization problem to William Hicks (seated, right), secretary-treasurer, and other members of the Policy Committee. **LEFT TO RIGHT**—Frank Matula, No. 396, Los Angeles (left, rear); John T. O'Brien, No. 392, Cleveland (left, foreground) Vincent Ristuccia, No. 202, New York City; Edward Donovan, No. 755, Chicago; Ralph Clare, No. 399, Los Angeles; Robert Hawn, No. 638, Minneapolis; W. Roy Sherry, No. 955, Kansas City; Randall Miller, No. 968, Houston; Joseph Hope, No. 646, Boston; Edward Lamb, No. 745, Dallas; and Jack Goldberger, No. 921, San Francisco.

changes in the labor and employment market.

"These changes bring onto labor new responsibilities in these times of crisis. New and drastic changes in the relationship of supply and demand as they pertain to manpower are taking place. This all means that those of us responsible for organizing efforts must rise to the situation and see that our people receive the consideration due them in this emergency period," he told the delegates.

"These many changes," the official added, "make the meeting of this conference important at this time. Our responsibility is to our people. Here in these meetings we must re-examine the goals of this conference and determine ways and means of perfecting organizing procedures and then go out and see that we actually get the members and give those members—new and old—the service they deserve as members of our union. We must develop real and practical plans and procedures—we cannot go along on hit-or-miss methods."

In answer to the vice president's call for action, Chairman Griffin and Secretary-Treasurer Hicks reported on action taken at two Policy Committee meetings July 24 in Seattle,

Wash., and September 12 in Chicago. One of the chief problems undertaken by the Policy Committee, it was reported, was in connection with the Kraft Foods Company with which the Teamsters' Union has been experiencing some difficulty recently in certain areas.

A National Kraft Foods Company Committee composed of interested local union representatives concerned had been informed, the conference was told, for the purpose of rectifying the situation regarding the growing difficulties with the company. It was pointed out by Einar Mohn, international organizer and Kraft committee chairman, that the company had excellent relations in some areas and unfavorable ones in others. The Kraft committee held conferences in Chicago with top officials of the company, including the labor relations director of the concern.

Before the Miscellaneous Conference adjourned from its Chicago sessions, Committee Chairman Mohn reported that in another session with Kraft officials, definite progress was reported and the way to area-wide bargaining was open in the Wisconsin area and it was hoped that this would lead to similar bargaining in other situations.

The Kraft problem was by no means solved, it was said, but the progress reported at Chicago as the result of top-level conferences seemed encouraging, the committee chairman told the delegates.

Chairman Griffin read a letter from the National Cannery Conference concerning the strike and labor difficulties in the Watsonville, Calif., area with Russo Frozen Foods. The letter from the cannery conference asked cooperation in getting Teamster Unions handling frozen foods of national brands which may be buying some of their pack from Russo, to attempt to call to the attention of the brand distributors the unfair labor situation prevailing. The low wages paid by Russo, it was pointed out by Peter Andrade, Local 890, Salinas, Calif., are resulting in frozen food business going to Russo and away from other packers who are paying union wages to Teamsters members.

Since many national firms buying from Russo also buy from other packers, some delegates pointed out that they did not wish to see the legitimate packer penalized for the sins of Russo. The conference consensus, at the conclusion of the discussion on Russo, was that all delegates would call to the attention of

frozen food distributors with whom they had contracts of the unfair labor tactics of the Russo company. Only by directing business from Russo to our fair employers would it be possible to bring about a decent adjustment in the labor and wage situation in the industry, it was agreed by the delegates.

Plans had been made to discuss the numerous problems of the drivers engaged in transporting radio or television equipment, motion picture studio or film materials, newspapers and periodicals. The Policy Committee in its planning session had been informed that the locals representing these activities desired to seek a separate organizing charter and have their own trade division. The Policy Committee recommended to the delegates and the conference approved the step which will lead to the petitioning of the International Union for a separate organizing charter. Following approval by the trade division of this request preliminary plans were put into motion for seeking an organizing charter. The item on the conference agenda relating to these particular activities was omitted from further discussion at the general conference.

A topic which stimulated extensive discussion and led to plans for an intensified organization effort concerned the servicing of vending machines which the delegates were told is a rapidly growing industry. Chairman Griffin and Vice President Beck outlined in detail the problems and potentialities of Mr. Griffin called attention to the two principal machine operators in the field—the A. B. C. Vending Company which services machines in theaters and other places of amusement and the Canteen Corporation of America which has industrial and other locations.

An Infant Industry

Vice President Beck said that the vending machine industry was just in its infancy and that servicing the machines required transportation of the supplies in the machines as well as the hauling of the machines themselves, proper elements in Teamster jurisdiction. Both he and Griffin pointed out that the vending machine industry has trade journals

and a year book providing easily accessible data, useful information for organizing work. The speakers indicated that the range of items vended are wide and is growing daily and that unless the Teamsters move in and organize something that is within their proper province, other unions will. It was also pointed out that the Retail Clerks in some situations, notably in New York City, have affiliated certain vending machine service men. This is clearly our jurisdiction.

In pointing out the many situations where vending machines are located, all of which are heavy traffic areas, Vice President Beck said that in almost every case the contacts and relations of the Teamsters to the business and location area owners will be great aids in organization. He pointed out the motion picture theaters as an illustration and said that the help of sister unions of the American Federation of Labor would be invaluable aids.

Central Office Proposed

Mr. Beck said that he was recommending that the conference establish a central office for the purpose of informing the locals on organization progress and receiving from them reports on efforts in each area in the vending machine field. He said that the Teamsters had "electrified the attention of the entire labor movement on the potentialities of vending machine organization," and it is now time for the Teamsters to move and move with dispatch.

Reports on progress in organizing in this field were received from several delegates. Excellent progress was reported from San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., and New York City. In these reports the delegates cited some of the problems that have occurred in this new field including the proper use of the union label. The chairman and the reporting delegates all urged caution in the use and affixing of the Teamster label in connection with automatic coin machine operation. All said that the control of the label must remain with the Teamsters' Union. Vice President Beck emphasized use of the Teamster label must be ap-

proved through the National Office.

Delegate W. E. Bufalino, Local 890, Detroit, in giving his experience reviewed a labor relations case which may have future significance in the coin machine industry. He said that the Teamsters in Detroit had won two cases in which the doctrine permitting picketing of a location with a sign that the machine in that location is not serviced by union men and is unfair, is not a secondary boycott. The picket is against the coin machine and not against the business establishment. The aim, he said, was to get customers of the location to refrain from patronizing the machine—not the store.

Label Discussed

He added that labels bearing the local number and date are used which makes it necessary that labels be kept current, thereby avoiding any misuse through removal of machines to other areas.

Delegate Thomas Pitts, Local 848, Los Angeles, gave a report on a label which is being developed for use in the Los Angeles area in connection with coin machines.

Chairman Griffin told the delegates that the matter of the label is of the utmost importance.

In the final session of the Chicago conference the problem of the outside or advance salesman (one using his car to take orders and at times makes small deliveries) was discussed. These men, reported several delegates, create both a real problem and an excellent opportunity. Two or three delegates indicated that they thought the advance salesman in some cases were difficult to organize. The consensus of the conference seemed to agree with the view expressed by the trade division chairman who said, "These men are not going to be happy with their present situation—they are going to seek out a union and if it is not ours, it will be another. It is up to us to go out and organize them and make good union men out of them."

Before the conference adjourned Secretary-Treasurer Hicks gave a summary of the trade division finances.

Texans Honor President Tobin

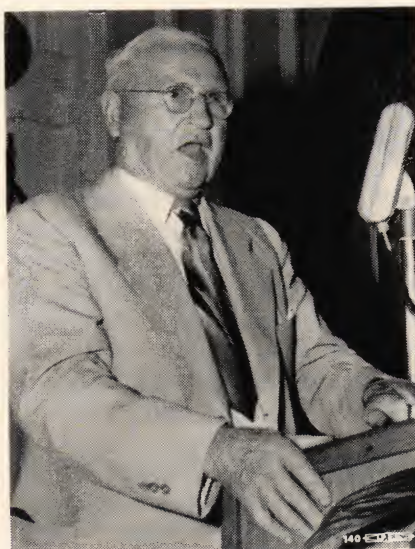
MORE than 400 delegates and guests to the 69th convention of the American Federation of Labor jammed into the Crystal Ballroom of the Rice Hotel in Houston, Tex., September 19 to pay homage to Daniel J. Tobin, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The dinner and entertainment was sponsored by the Texas Conference of Teamsters. Many prominent officials in the American Federation of Labor and affiliated unions were present at the affair, including President of the A. F. of L. William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, and members of the Executive Council. Among guests were William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers; Herman Winter, President Emeritus of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Joseph Weber, President Emeritus of the Musicians, W. C. Birthright, President of the Barbers, William L. McFetridge, President of Building Service Employees and William Lee, President, Chicago Federation of Labor and Teamsters Local 734.

The toastmaster of the evening was W. W. Teague, President of Joint Council 58, embracing the Houston area. He introduced the honor guests at the head table and the evenings entertainment began with vocalist Bill Raible singing "Danny Boy."

The Irish motif was carried out throughout the evening, with the tables decorated with green and a

spectacular wall cut-out directly behind the speakers' stand featuring an old-fashioned wagon, drawn by three teams of horses. The dray was decorated with an outsize shamrock labelled "Tobin."



President Tobin addresses banquet.

The fraternal delegates to the A. F. of L. convention were special guests at the dinner and were introduced from the floor by Toastmaster Teague.

Following the floor show, Toastmaster Teague introduced President William Green, who spoke to the assembled guests, stressing the part which President Tobin had played and is playing in the building of the American trade union movement. He pointed out that President Tobin had served on the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. even before he was president of that body, under

the presidency of President Samuel Gompers, founder of the A. F. of L.

He said that not only had the Teamsters' organization always felt the helpful guiding hand of President Tobin, but all of organized labor and the nation as a whole had also benefitted from his long career and faithful service.

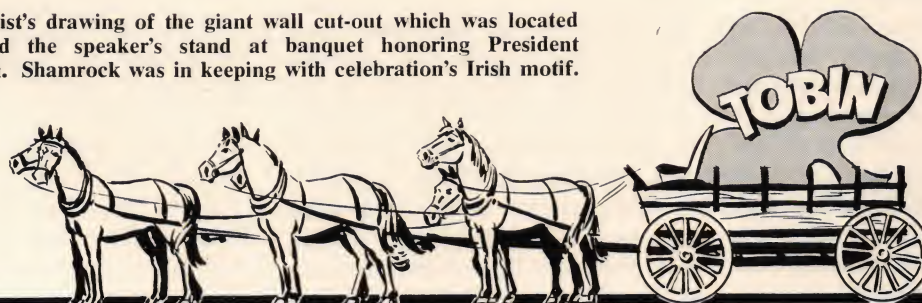
In his speech, President Tobin thanked the Texas Conference of Teamsters for the honor which they had bestowed on him. He pointed out that the organization which they had achieved was the result of efforts over many years and a product of much hard work by many men.

He also noted that labor, in order to achieve the gains it seeks, must be prepared to continue the pattern of long, hard work and organizational efforts which had been set for them by those who have gone before. He also urged all those at the dinner and all Teamsters in the nation to register and vote in the coming elections for the friends of the Teamsters and organized labor.

The dinner adjourned with a stirring round of applause as President Tobin finished his interesting speech. Those who attended characterized it as one of the most successful labor social functions ever to be held in Houston.

Serving on the committee on arrangements, in addition to Brother Teague, were: R. B. Moon, Local 949, Houston; M. R. Dixon, Local 745, Dallas, and I. A. Jester, Local 968, Houston.

Artist's drawing of the giant wall cut-out which was located behind the speaker's stand at banquet honoring President Tobin. Shamrock was in keeping with celebration's Irish motif.



AFL Adopts Program of Action

A DYNAMIC program of unified action on the production, political, and international fronts was mapped by the American Federation of Labor in its 69th annual convention held in Houston, Tex., September 18-23.

Meeting amid the tensions of international crisis and the threat of inflation on the home front, the delegates from all parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada urged aggressive and constructive action in the interest of positive progress for working people everywhere.

The convention met for the first time in its new September session as scheduled by the St. Paul convention action in 1949.

Highlights of the convention included:

1. Strong resolution action by the convention on production, wage and manpower phases of the home front war effort.

2. Careful consideration of the international problems facing working people as voiced by reports from AFL overseas representatives, fraternal delegates and Government representatives.

3. Strong resolution to get out a record vote in November in behalf of labor-backed candidates.

4. Reelection of President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and the 13 vice presidents comprising the membership of the AFL Executive Council.

Inflation Discussed

The continued threat of inflation and rising prices as wage-cutting developments was the subject of serious consideration by the delegates to the convention and by the Executive Council at its pre-convention session.

President Green struck the keynote of the convention in his opening address in referring to the discussion of the price-wage relation-

Critical International Problems, Price Rises and Political Action Are Pondered At Sixty-ninth Convention in Houston

ship when he said, "... there are some of those who are advocating the freezing of prices and wages. We have protested against such action because that would mean freezing prices up and wages down low. What we are determined to do is fight with all the power that we possess to lift the wage level up so that it is established on a parity with the prices before there is any freezing of wages."

In convention action the delegates in a major resolution which considered the overall emergency program expressed the policy of the AFL on prices, wages, controls, manpower and administration of the program.

Declaring that a failure "to stem

an inflationary spiral will give the Kremlin a victory of the greatest magnitude," the convention said:

—on *prices*: We reaffirm the recommendation of the Executive Council that price controls be imposed as soon as possible. . . . Price control on every single commodity is not needed at the present time. What is needed is selective price control on key commodities.

—on *wages*: "... collective bargaining must be allowed to bring wages to a pre-invasion parity with prices. . . . We emphatically reject any rigid formulas which would tie changes in wages with changes in the cost of living."

—*controls*: the convention urged



Teamster delegation to AFL meet. Secretary-Treasurer English is in left foreground, President Tobin at right

the President "to act promptly to prevent nonessential goods or unscrupulous manufacturers from obtaining materials necessary for defense purposes."

—*manpower*: "A program for the most efficient use of manpower must be worked out, based on voluntary agreements between unions, management and the government. There is absolutely no need for national service legislation or for any other type of compulsory manpower controls. The use of force in directing labor can only prove self-defeating and would wreck the defense effort."

International problems commanded a major share of attention at Houston. Averill Harriman, special assistant to the President, praised the cooperation of trade unions in helping make the Marshall Plan a success. The role of American trade unions was further emphasized in reports and addresses from overseas by Representatives George P. Delaney and Irving Brown and by

greetings and remarks from fraternal delegates from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Trades Union Congress, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and from representatives from union groups in Latin America, India, and European nations.

Following consideration of the many international problems facing working people the world over, the AFL convention adopted a 12-point international program.

This program recommends a U. S.-Asia defense treaty, elimination of colonialism; support of the technical assistance program; continued support of the Marshall Plan; an increased pro-democracy worldwide education and information program; a unified Korea with a democratically sponsored election; establishment of a UN commission to investigate charges of internal propaganda and dissension; veto of any "quisling" regime seeking UN membership; adoption of peace treaties

with Germany and Japan and revision of the Italian treaty; establishment of a UN security force; mobilization of a free world joint defense machinery, and further steps toward economic integration and improved exchange of goods and services among peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The convention heard from a number of Government and public affairs leaders, including Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor; Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Senator Paul Douglas.

The officials of the AFL, including the 13 vice presidents, were re-elected without opposition. When the nominations for vice presidents were opened, Delegate Dave Beck placed in nomination General President Daniel J. Tobin for fifth vice president, saying that "For more than 43 years he has headed the organization of the International Teamsters and . . . I know he will be the unanimous choice of this convention." The nomination of President Tobin was seconded by Delegate John English, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Teamsters.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters had the following delegates at the convention: General President Tobin, General Secretary-Treasurer English, Executive Vice President Beck, Frank Brewster, Thomas L. Hickey, Robert Lester, Joseph J. Devinny, Jean R. Frank, and John G. Marshall.

An entire half-day session was devoted to political education and action, with Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, reporting. He called for a record vote in November and said, ". . . we'll elect a Congress that will repeal the Taft-Hartley law, enact the kind of program we want, and save democracy in the world."

He called for special effort by labor in key states with Senatorial elections and said that an addition of six Senators and 25 Representatives would be sufficient to give liberals a majority.



A vigorous program to boost the union label and shop card planned during the Houston convention. Here, Matthew Woll (left), president of the Union Label Trades Department, chats with Ray Leheney, new secretary-treasurer of the department.

They Help Guard Young Lives

*School Safety Patrols Have Won High Acclaim
For Successfully Carrying Out Missions of Safety*

EVERY American is aware of the keen responsibility we face in protecting our school children from the perils of busy traffic.

The creditable record the nation has made in safeguarding school-going youngsters is due, in part, to the School Safety Patrols, which now include some 484,000 children—aided and equipped by the AAA—who help maintain a safety vigil at school crossings.

In a very real sense, the lives of his classmates depend on the Patrol member's acceptance of his responsibility.

No other group in American life is more familiar with the work of the School Safety Patrols than the Teamsters. Day in and day out they see the effective work of these young boys and girls for traffic safety.

How is a Patrol set up? First, a simple survey is made in the neighborhood of the school to determine where children should cross and where the most dangerous crossings are located. Then the principal, or

a selected teacher, picks out responsible older boys and girls, who are interested in becoming members of the Patrol. Parent's permission for service on the Patrol is required.

The selected youngsters are instructed carefully in their duties, usually with the cooperation of police. Patrol members are equipped with Sam Browne belts and badges to identify them to their schoolmates and also to attract the attention and secure the cooperation of drivers.

No longer experiments, School Safety Patrols in 30 years have become a national institution—a vital force in the important work of protecting America's children from the hazards of modern traffic. Or in the words of an eminent American:

"I think the School Safety Patrols are to be complimented highly on the good work they do toward saving the lives of children. It is one of the best organizations in the whole country for safety."—President Harry S. Truman.

Edwards Broadcasts From Tobin Banquet

A special broadcast by Frank Edwards, American Federation of Labor news commentator, was a feature of the testimonial dinner given in honor of International President Dan Tobin.



Frank Edwards on the air.

Mr. Edwards gave his broadcast from a special remote location set up in the banquet room by radio station KTHT, outlet in Houston for the Mutual Broadcasting System, which carries the AFL newscasts over the nation's mutual outlets.

The 400 or more guests sat in silence as Mr. Edwards told the nation the story of the democratic nature of the convention then in progress. He followed this with the news of the day, international and national.

The Edwards broadcasts have been originating from all over the country as he has travelled from place to place, attending labor conventions and functions.

As he travels, Mr. Edwards seeks to stress the importance of organization to workers and the urgency of using the right of suffrage by voting for the friends of labor.



A young student keeps watchful eye on his fellow classmates at a crossing.

EDITORIALS

Trucking Was Ready

When the war in Korea broke, the nation suddenly took a quick inventory of its many economic and industrial assets in terms of needs to come. Some startling shortages and deficiencies were revealed under the spotlight turned on by the emergency.

One shortage which was not shown, for it was not a shortage, was in the trucking business. Trucking was ready.

Some 8,000,000 trucks were ready for the delivery of any kind of war goods or materiel. This was a marked contrast to World War I days when the nation had 300,000 trucks on the home front. Even at the beginning of World War II when trucking had really come of age we had some 4,800,000, a large amount but not as great in proportion to the needs by any means as we find today.

Trucking was ready on June 25 and is ready today. It stands ready at all times to deliver the goods both on the home front for civilian and war production needs and on the fighting fronts where transportation is vital in the lifeline of supply.

A Tribute to Labor

In all the Labor Day oratory and the many statements that were made last month, one observation above all others stands out. It was made by Lowell Mellett, a nationally syndicated newspaper columnist. In a column on Labor Day, Mr. Mellett said:

"In my opinion, it is cause for thanks, since the welfare of the country and the welfare of labor are inseparable. And some of our thanks should go to the two Deals for the helping hand given labor in its hour of need. But even greater gratitude is due labor's own enlightened leadership. Pick any exceptions you like, that fact remains that over all the long, hard years of the upward struggle the general leadership has not departed from basic American political and social concepts. In the times of greatest distress, when the temptation to stray away from the American ideal has been strongest, the leaders for the most part have held the line firmly. They

have had to meet the threat of Communism, for example, where it was real, within their own ranks, and meet it face to face. They've met and beaten it.

"Not all the Mundts, Nixons, Tafts and Hartleys, given a free hand, could write legislation capable of protecting the American system to the degree that labor leadership is protecting it. The political opportunists, indeed, have thus far merely made the task harder by reason of their blindness to the facts of life."

U. N. Day—1950

This month the world celebrates United Nations Day. October 24 has been designated as the day for the official celebration and all the 59 member countries will observe this day.

The 1950 celebration takes on far more than normal significance, for the nations of the free world are locked in conflict with the forces of aggression in the Far East. Before the 1951 celebration rolls around all hope that the aggressors will have been taught a lesson that brute force cannot triumph—that the power of evil will be countered by the power of man's combined goodwill, moral and physical strength.

The 1950 celebration also focusses attention anew on Communism and its place in the world today. Russia and some of her Communist satellites are members of the UN, but too often over the past two years that membership has served to impede rather than advance the progress of the UN and its various specialized agencies.

In the Far East and in Southeast Asia there is a battle being fought in the realm of ideas just as a war is being fought over the bloody terrain of the Korean peninsula. In this connection one of the best statements on the subject we have seen in a long time appears in a speech by Allen Griffin, a California publisher who was chief of the U. S. Economic Mission to Southeast Asia. Said Mr. Griffin in a speech at San Francisco, among many other timely and intelligent observations:

"The greatest and most important propaganda against Communism has come to them not through the propaganda route of claims and assertions that are far over their heads but the dramatic and recent fact that the United Nations, for which there is the profoundest respect has taken action in the Korean situation against the Communist's attempts to conquer that country. That is something they can understand—the evils of war and conquest, the fact that there is a united world opinion—not just a unilateral action by the United States—to oppose a thing described as imperialism."

Thus, as Mr. Griffin says, war and conquest are dramatic examples of an ideology, which must be the target of the entire free world. It is hoped that the free world can, through overt acts of strength, allay the fears of the nations who are threatened and will be able to attain the great goal of the UN—a way of life enabling all men to live in peace.

Moonshine Hot Rodders

Evading the liquor excise law has been a preoccupation of some of our citizens for generations. Outwitting the "rev'noors" has been the subject of cartoon and story for many years, particularly in the South.

But today some new twists are being added and twists which are dangerous in the extreme. High liquor taxes and wartime scarcity of legal beverages have increased the demand for illegal liquor.

Some of the young men who came back from the war after service in the armed forces found life in many spots very dull. They saw an opportunity of streamlining the moonshine business through quickened delivery. They have been "souping up" six and eight cylinder cars as high speed delivery jobs to carry moonshine from the producer to the points of distribution.

Motor car engines are being converted with the installation of racing units in conventional looking coupes. This new version of hot rods is capable of exceptionally high speeds, for it is quick getaway and delivery that is demanded by modern moonshiners. Hard on the trail of these illicit deliverymen are the agents of the Alcohol Tax Unit, also with fast cars. We hear little of the ATU men, but we may be hearing much more in the months to come. They have a thankless but often exciting job in fighting the tax evaders.

The illegal hot rodders are a real menace. With their high speed cars being driven at terrific rates

they are highway dangers to the safety of citizens who carry on less exciting though far more legal pursuits. The hot rodders are giving a boost to the illegal liquor business with all that bootlegging brings with it. They are taking jobs from the legal industry and from drivers who would be delivering legal goods. The moonshine hot rodders are a many-way evil—we hope the Alcohol Tax Unit has increasing success in stamping it out.

More on Migrants

Last month in these pages THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER commented upon the evidence being presented on migratory labor before a presidential fact finding commission. The early hearings concerned chiefly the West in the investigations of the group.

The country has been aroused over some years concerning the fate of the "Okies" through stories, novels and films. John Steinbeck and others have written powerfully about the dispossessed who follow the crops. This very sharp focus of attention has been very important in pointing up the tremendous work to be done for the migrants in the West and Southwest.

Too often, however, we forget that the problem of the migrant laborer is not confined to the West. We have migrant workers and their families in the East also—thousands of them. They are found along pretty well-defined patterns of travel, following the crops from as far South as Florida up to as far North as Maine.

These migrants are literally the "forgotten men" of our modern society. They and their families have only their labor to pick the crops, fruits, vegetables, etc. Theirs is an important and basic job, yet they are lowest in the economic ladder.

As one writer observes in discussing this problem in the East, "The migrant faces other problems. He has no job security. His annual earnings are low. He is unprotected by Federal or state statutes on wages and hours, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation or other security benefits that come as a matter of course to most other workers in a security-conscious era."

The fate of the migrant worker and his family is a blot on our national threshold. The problem is one demanding attention at all levels—from the nation, from the states, from industry and from the trade union movement. These migrants are our brethren—they must be helped.

We Must Stop Communism

SPEAKING before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, one of the nation's great forums for the discussion of public issues, Executive Vice President Dave Beck declared to an overflow meeting that there could be no compromise between Americanism and Communism. He called for "adequate military preparedness for our government and our free institutions and ideals."

Over the years, the Commonwealth Club has been host to many famous men. It was there, in 1932, that Presidential Candidate Franklin Delano Roosevelt defined his philosophy of government and gave a hint of the New Deal that was to come.

Brother Beck, in a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause, declared that "so long as Communism spreads its fangs across the world, we must be ready, we must be prepared to hurl the vicious beast back from our shores."

Labor and capital must work jointly to solve the problem of Communism in America, the speaker said. "We are making definite and steady progress in this country toward the solution of the other problems of capital and labor. There is a constantly improving standard of living here."

Sub-standard living conditions were the breeding ground for Communism in this country, Brother Beck said, adding: "As we right the old wrongs and as we banish forever the ancient evils of squalor and poverty, we will sound the death knell of Communism."

Speaking of men in labor who had consorted with Communists because "they believed they could use Communists in labor to accomplish their objectives more easily," Vice President Beck said "they made a serious mistake, and they are still trying to correct it and to live it down. They

Military Preparedness, Labor-Management Teamwork Urged in Address by Executive Vice President Beck at San Francisco



Executive Vice President Beck

discovered, as will anyone who makes the experiment, that the Communists, as quickly as they could do so, using any and all methods, no matter how reprehensible, tried to take over their union organizations. That is the objective of Communists when they infiltrate labor unions, and organizations of university professors, and any other group in our social and economic life."

The speaker said he believed in free enterprise "because it inspires initiative within men and women. It provides them with opportunities to rise above their environment and to attain any high place which their ability and intelligence will permit them to achieve. I contend that no system in the history of the world has ever made possible such progress for the working men and women, as free enterprise has accomplished for the American people."

Of the Teamsters, Vice President Beck said: "I represent an organization which, I believe, has as good wages, hours, and working conditions as any labor group in the world. We accomplished this by working with industry and within the framework of this government, and by no other method. . . . I disagree with employers in many parts of the country almost every day, and undoubtedly I shall continue to disagree with them, but I will disagree with them within the framework of our American law and constitution in an effort to take from industry what I honestly believe the men and women of labor are entitled to receive. That, in my judgment, is the only way we can stop the spread of Communism."

While it was possible to go too far in the direction of social welfare, Vice President Beck said that social security must be continued, and "we must take steps now to provide for future needs. . . . If we follow the policy of preparing now to meet future needs of our people, we will never have much of a problem from Communism in America."

Free enterprise could be preserved by labor and capital learning to understand each other, Vice President Beck went on. Neither labor nor industry, he said, "has a right to enter into collusive action or conspiracy, for that will not stand the test of time. It contradicts the right of the great consuming public."

Stuart R. Ward, executive secretary of the Commonwealth Club, commended Vice President Beck for an "admirable address" and one that held the "intense and rapt interest" of the members.

ICC Postpones Leasing Order

THE Interstate Commerce Commission will determine shortly whether or not it will insist that its Bureau of Motor Carriers protect the public interest in the trucking field or allow certain trucking interests to act for it.

The Teamsters Union and 11 other parties petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission on September 5, 1950, to reconsider the decision of its Division 5 governing the leasing of vehicles by carriers. These petitions reflected widespread dissatisfaction with the rules prescribed by Division 5. Division 5 is a three-man board of Commissioners which initially determines most matters involving motor carriers but whose decisions can be appealed to the full 11-man Commission.

Order Quoted

The Commission took prompt note of this dissatisfaction and also of the leading part which the union has taken throughout this long proceeding. It entered an order on September 5 reciting:

"It appearing, That by order of June 26, 1950, the Commission prescribed certain rules governing the lease and interchange of motor vehicles to become effective September 18, 1950, and that petitions for reconsideration have been filed by the Teamsters Union and others.

"It is ordered, That the said order of June 26, 1950, be and it is hereby, postponed indefinitely."

It is expected that oral argument regarding the proposed rules will be held before the full Commission sometime in the near future. When argument is held, former Senator Burton K. Wheeler will appear on behalf of the union.

The union requested reconsideration on the ground that the rules to govern vehicle-leasing proposed by Division 5 were grossly inadequate to correct the evils of the existing situation. Most of the protestants expressed the same viewpoint

Action Taken After Teamsters' Union

And Others Petitioned for Reconsideration;

Wheeler Will Present Union's Arguments

which the union has urged throughout this proceeding. Primarily, the union has contended that gypsy-carrier operations, made possible by the "trip lease," must be stopped, and that carriers, when adding leased vehicles to their fleets, must assign their own employees to drive such leased vehicles. The evils which result from gypsy-carrier operations were abundantly demonstrated during the proceeding.

Many of the petitioners, led by the union, pointed out the contradictory nature of Division 5's ultimate conclusion on the hotly-contested issue of trip leasing. On this issue, Division 5 reported that it was "convinced" that trip leasing is "inimical to sound regulation and proper administration of the safety regulations." However, instead of abolishing trip leasing as the Commission's Examiner had recommended, the Division said it believed "that correction of this situation should be first left to authorized carriers which engage in such trip leasing." This conclusion prompted one legitimate carrier to remark: "It is to be wondered where the Division feels the responsibility for such practices has rested up to this time."

'Exempt Carriers'

One of the most flagrant abuses growing out of trip leasing is the large number of so-called "exempt carriers" which it puts on the nation's highways. Such an "exempt carrier" may haul a load of produce from Florida to the northern markets and, in so doing, would be excused from compliance with almost all of the provisions of the Motor Carrier Act. This "carrier," thus

started on the nation's highways, may proceed to execute a series of "trip leases" with authorized carriers which, under present Commission rules, allow it to engage in freight-hauling indefinitely as an unregulated competitor.

Most of the protesting motor carriers complained particularly of this aspect of trip leasing. They were joined in this by all eastern, southern, and western Class I railroads. It was pointed out that these unregulated "exempt carriers" and other gypsies break down rate structures and generally provide ruinous competition to all other carriers which obtain authorizations from the Commission and own their equipment. Non-compensatory rates and low employee wages are the results of this aspect of trip leasing.

Action Urged

The railroads argued that there was an impelling need for immediate action to control trip leasing—a practice to which they were "vigorously opposed." Trip leasing, as the railroads saw it, had the effect of putting at least 300,000 "exempt" or owner-operator vehicles on the highways which then competed unfairly with both legitimate motor carriers and other forms of transportation. The railroads urged that there was not the slightest doubt that trip leasing frustrated the purposes of the Interstate Commerce Act and was illegal. Division 5's rules, purporting to control trip leasing while validating it, were said to be completely inadequate since they merely left the evils of trip leasing to the conscience of a few who practice and profit by it.

The railroads are somewhat belated converts to this point of view. Throughout the proceedings the union has borne the burden of establishing the evils of trip leasing and has repeatedly noted that ruinous competition to invested motor carriers and others is one among many unsound consequences of this practice. The railroads are thus echoing in part what the union has long stressed.

Some of the criticism of Division 5's report are vigorous in tone. The New York & New Brunswick Auto Express Company hurled the harshest words. This company, in petitioning for reconsideration, termed the report remarkably naive, and said the rules now recommended would do nothing to end a single one of the present abuses but would merely provide a green light for even sharper practices in the future.

The company particularly objected to the fact that Division 5, against the Examiner's recommendation, proposed to permit a continuance of arrangements whereby trip leases were made on a basis of splitting the resulting revenue. This practice was said to convert exempt carriers and owner-operators into "phantom carriers," and give them a license to continue their operations and wreck havoc on legitimate carriers. It is hard to applaud the achievements of regulation, if Divi-

sion 5 has not acquired in 15 years a better understanding of the economic needs of motor carriers than this determination reflects. If this finding stands, regulations is the "joke" which Mr. Frank L. Tobin of the Teamsters Union described it to be in his recent testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on domestic transportation problems. It is hard to express the feeling of revulsion which Division 5's findings contain for legitimate motor carriers. The Division seems not even to understand motor carrier problems.

The New York and New Brunswick Company concluded its petition with this slashing attack on trip leasing:

"It serves to complicate every effort at proper regulation, destroys confidence, operates directly against the public interest, is a mental and physical hazard to every driver of every private, passenger or commercial vehicle legitimately owned and operated, and serves the purpose of a few clever, cunning men, who have learned how to exploit its degrading elements for their own personal profit and gain, and who will continue to oppose with all their might every effort to curb, reduce or eliminate it in any shape or manner. So long as it lasts, it will have powerful political friends in its camp, as witness the position of the Department of Agriculture in this proceeding, and the unhappy lot of the 'bean beetle,' 'berry knocker,' 'coal jockey,' and other jocular terms by which their trade is known, bound body and soul to their truck, their only means of livelihood, ruthlessly exploited by a system that leaves them helpless to help themselves, and too beaten to care much. We will

find them on our highways without sleep or rest, sanitation or attention, sprawled grotesquely with their bare feet sticking out of their cabs sanching a nap by the side of the road, in accidents involving fatalities, that are all too frequent, giving the legitimate trucking industry a bad name and odor in the eyes of the public, and to the everlasting shame of the Commission itself, if you cannot find a way to cope with this monstrous growth, than through the use of a few more yards of red tape, as expressed in the rules proposed by the Division."

Teamster Cited For Heroism

Wayne B. Mickle, 28-year-old Bedford County, Pa., truck driver, has received the American Trucking Associations award for "outstanding meritorious service performed outside the line of duty."

A resident of New Paris and member of Teamsters Local Union No. 110, Brother Mickle rescued another truck driver from a flame-filled cab in February. The award is one of the organized trucking industry's top honors.

The incident which won the award for Brother Mickle occurred when the area resident was driving on Route 22, near Harrisburg.

Brother Mickle previously had been named "Driver of the Month" for June by the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association. He operates for Continental Transportation Lines, Inc., out of Bedford, Pa.

Chicago Unionists Stage Giant Labor Day Celebration



Around 100,000 persons jammed Chicago's famed Soldier Field on Labor Day to pay tribute to organized labor. It was one of the most successful Labor Day observances in the nation's history. William A. Lee of the Teamsters' Union, who is president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, directed the big celebration.

Reports of Teamster Progress

Gains Are Reported In New York State

By JAMES R. RUEHL
General Organizer

We have teamsters in the New York State Council, which Council comprises all of the Local Unions in this district covering the freight industry, and we also have uniform agreements covering all but one of the Local Unions in my district. We also have the Canadian Locals affiliated with the New York State Teamsters Council for the purpose of co-operation and exchange of ideas, and with the ultimate thought in mind that perhaps a council of the same nature can be set up in Canada.

Each branch of the craft, whether it be freight, laundry and linen drivers, soft drink drivers, grocery drivers, building material drivers, and the various other branches of the craft, have all renewed contracts with wage increases, welfare plans, hospitalization and more liberal vacation plans, and we have accomplished renewals of these various contracts with a minimum of difficulty. My experience has been that through the setting up of councils such as the New York State Teamsters Council, the New York State Construction Drivers Council and the New York State Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Council, we find that each of the Local Unions cooperate with one another to the fullest extent so that the various councils named above have been very effective and very beneficial to the Local Unions affiliated with the same. Each one of the councils and each Local Union has cooperated with me very well, and of course in turn the International Union has been very helpful in many cases to the individual Locals and to the various councils.

One of our Locals, namely Local 449, has completed a tour of the state with the Liberty Bell which has been on a bond sales drive for the Treasury Department. Local 449 of Buffalo, supplied a driver who toured the entire State of New York, starting approximately May 29, 1950, to July 4, 1950, and paid him at the prevailing rate of wage in line with our union contract throughout the state. The New York State Teamsters Council supplied a driver to continue this tour through 14 fairs within the State of New York starting the latter part of July and being completed approximately September 11. The final domicile of the Liberty Bell will be at the State Capitol at Albany. Local 449 and the New York State Teamsters Council received a citation from the United States Treasury Department for their volunteer services.

I might also point out, in addition to what I have said, that periodically we hold meetings in Canada for the purpose of getting to know one another and also for the purpose of guidance to the newly organized Local Unions in Canada. Our next Council meeting will be held September 14 and September 15 at Montreal, Quebec, at which time an invitation is extended to members of the labor movement to attend our Council meeting for the purpose of becoming acquainted with our function.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all of the Locals and Councils in this district for their cooperation because they certainly have shown a fine spirit of helpfulness which is appreciated by our International Union and myself.

Michigan Teamsters Are Scoring Gains

By R. J. BENNETT
General Organizer

In the State of Michigan we have been making steady progress in organizing, and improving the wages and working conditions for people covered by our jurisdiction.

The following are a few high points:

We have organized and negotiated state-wide uniform contracts for the first time with the wholesale grocery warehouses.

We also have a state-wide contract with Road Builders Association. This also applies to the Cement Haulers Association, and the state-wide City Cartage Association.

In all the above associations we have been successful in getting substantial wage increases, better working conditions, and got the payment to our state-wide Health and Welfare Program increased from 1 cent per hour to \$1 per week for our members employed by the companies that belong to these associations. This enabled the Michigan State Conference of Teamsters to get increased life insurance benefits, and also a more liberal hospitalization plan, including members that are injured or hospitalized eight days after leaving employment they are entitled to benefits of \$20 a week for 13 weeks.

In Detroit we have been successful in organizing a large cab company, and the organization of another cab company is in progress.

The tire re-capping, repairing, and mounting industry is fairly well organized.

The television industry is organized and now in process of negotiating an

association contract.

We are also well on the way of organizing the personnel at the race tracks in Detroit and the surrounding area.

We are also negotiating for a new contract on a state basis in the cement pipe industry.

We have been successful in getting increases for our people throughout this area: the minimum of 10 cents per hour. Newly organized groups receive a larger increase—some as high as 59 cents an hour (I'd rather not have the amounts of these increases printed in the magazine), time and one-half after 40 hours with a guarantee of 45 hours a week.

All through the state our Locals have been signing up new members.

In a few places the employers did attempt to cut wages by using a subterfuge: in milk, some companies attempted to eliminate the swing man and have the driver on the route deliver the milk and other milk products with no increase in revenue. We stopped that, and were able to get an increase instead.

The outstate Locals have been organizing the bread industry and soon will be ready to start negotiations on a state-wide basis.

Since the last general report, due to a ruling by the Supreme Court, the State of Michigan conducts strike elections on intra-state carriers only.

The members and officers of the Michigan State Conference of Teamsters—led by James Hoffa, president, have done and are doing a very good job!

Texas Local Erects Modern Building

By M. W. MILLER
General Organizer

The sign of progress in the Teamsters organizational work in Texas is shown by the opening of the Union Building for General Drivers Local Union 968 in Houston. President I. A. Jester and Randy G. Miller announced the completion of their new building which includes offices and meeting hall, all air conditioned, the first of this month. Congratulations are in order for General Drivers Local Union 968.

After ten weeks of strike our members returned to work at the Texas and Pacific Motor Transport Company upon the signing of a new contract by their negotiating committee. Local Unions from El Paso, Tex., to New Orleans, La., were involved in the strike with 600 members out of work. The chairman of the negotiating committee, M. R. Dixon, Local Union 745, Dallas, Tex., headed up negotiations and announced

the completion of a new contract after weeks of negotiations. The contract is for two years with substantial wage increases the first year and automatic increases the second year, expiring August 1, 1952.

Business Representative Shryock of Local Union 523 in Tulsa, Okla., announced the organization of McKesson-Robbins plant and the signing of a new contract which included a 22½ cents per hour increase in pay for the new members. Since the last report Local Union 523 has organized a large majority of the unorganized beer companies and has been carried into the courts by the distributors and have come out successfully. At this rate the beer industry in Tulsa will be 100 per cent union in the very near future.

The organization of the gravel pits in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La., has been completed by Local Union 5. Secretary-Treasurer Paul Kuhns signed union shop contracts covering all employees with substantial wage increases and other union benefits. Brother Kuhns also reported the organization of the National Biscuit Company in Baton Rouge and the signing of a new contract extending for two years with automatic wage increases for the second year and liberal insurance benefits.

A new charter has been issued in the State Capitol of Texas this month. General Drivers Local Union 457 was organized in the city of Austin, Tex., and former Business Representative of Local Union 349 in Houston, Clarence Belt, has been elected secretary and Business Representative. At the present time the taxi cab companies are being concentrated on in organizing and Brother Ebelt has been successful in initiating 100 drivers in the International Brotherhood. Prospects for this Local Union look very good and we hope to have a growing organization in Austin.

Local Unions in the Southwest are still being plagued by injunctions issued by our anti-labor courts which are intended to prevent any new organizational work. Practically any type of picketing is not allowed by 44th District Court in Dallas in which the judge continually grants the employers any type of injunction that they seek. In spite of the injunctions and the anti-labor attitude of this court as well as several others, our organizations continue to grow and prosper. Although slow the growth is steady and everything points to better organizations in the Southwest.

Joint Council 54 Busy Organizing

By PAUL W. BLINCO
International Representative

Organization activities and contract negotiations are keeping Joint Council No. 54, Denver, Colo., busy. In general, considerable progress has been made in

all fields. Here is a brief summary of the Council's gains:

Negotiated Increases:

Wage negotiations by Joint Council No. 54 this year have won increases from 3 cents to 15 cents per hour. These include: Sand, gravel and ready-mixed concrete companies, 10 and 15 cents; construction drivers, 5 cents effective September 1, 1950, and 5 cents effective June 1, 1950, plus an additional 15 cents on heavy classifications effective April 1, 1950; transfer groups, 4, 5 and 6 cents, plus one-fourth cents and one-eighth cents per mile for drivers, increased vacation benefits, changes in the seniority clause, added work time guarantee to 48 hours; bakery wagon drivers, 5 to 7 cents with other additional benefits; food drivers, 5 cents, 5-day week and additional benefits; automotive, 2 cents; meat companies, 4 and 5 cents; outdoor advertising, 10 and 15 cents; milk drivers, one-fourth per cent increase in commission on milk, 75 cents per day to ice cream salesmen, \$15 in the guarantee to all salesmen, plant employees and all female employees, 5 cents per hour, drivers delivering to company stores, 7 cents per hour; laundry, linen and dry cleaning drivers, \$6 and 20 cents per week; the industrial laundry contracts include an additional \$1.50 weekly in drivers' guarantee, health and welfare plan and an additional day vacation for each year of service after one year, with added commission on new business.

Collective Bargaining:

In 1950, we have met with increasing employer resistance to any increase whatsoever. For example, when negotiations with the construction industry commenced early this spring, the contractors stood firm on a demand for a 7½ per cent decrease in the then current rates. It was after considerable difficulty and lengthy negotiations that the 5 and 5 cents increase, together with the 15 cents adjustment in heavy classifications, was consummated.

Organizational Activities:

Joint Council No. 54 has increased its membership by about 7 per cent during the past year.

New units in the wholesale drug warehouses, furniture companies, and the race tracks have been organized. These miscellaneous groups, together with mattress companies, casket companies and other warehouse operations, have a potential of several hundred members. However, as each of these industries is relatively small, progress, though steady, is not rapid.

Organization in the building materials field has been responsible for an approximate 10 per cent increase in the membership from that industry and it is our opinion that we would have shown another like increase except for the two strikes we have experienced in construction this spring.

Our Local 146 in Pueblo has shown steady progress during the past year, especially in the building material field; and shows about 15 per cent increase in its membership. The overall progress for the Joint Council, as previously reported, should show an additional increase in the next few months when long term organizing programs are expected to result in new contracts.

In cooperation with the State Federation, Local 775 was successful in obtaining a revision of the City Ordinances which will eliminate, after January 1, 1951, the practice in the taxi cab industry of brokerage or lease operations. As a result, these so-called "owner drivers" will no longer be permitted to operate taxi cabs as independent contractors, and, as employees, will be subject to organization.

Welfare Plan:

We are currently negotiating on a broad welfare plan with a number of our employers.

New Teamwork Spirit in South

By GALE F. MURRIN
International Representative

Since establishing an International office in the city of Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of expressing the International Union's attitude and policies, with authority to carry out these policies, the Local Unions and membership in the South have felt themselves tied to and aligned with the International Union, as well as each other, and almost immediately a spirit of cooperation and unity was shown.

Almost instantly the benefits of unity of purpose were reflected by the records to date of negotiations and successfully concluded contracts (without a major strike) on regional, state or bi-state basis, that has brought out conditions for our membership far in excess of anything dreamed of a few years back.

It is a pleasure indeed to advise that the representatives of the Teamsters movement in the South are presently working as a team and in unison. Always instilling in the minds of the membership that complete success can only be accomplished by fully following and complying with the policies and program that is set out by the International Union.

It is further a pleasure to report that even though restrictive labor laws, biased opinions by courts against our actions, and some of the most unreasonable employers to do business with, our Local Unions with only a few exceptions have expanded their jurisdiction and increased their membership at a time when our main objective was developing leadership through educational channels.

Percentage-wise this increase in membership is outstanding, but the member-

ship increase is minor in importance to the efficiency our Local Union leaders are displaying in keeping abreast of the times and handling affairs of their Local Unions, especially at this time when the use of the labor injunction in the South appears to be at an all-time high.

With the continued guidance and assistance from our International Union, and the ever ready attitude of helpfulness shown by our sister Locals and area groups outside of the Southland, we are hopeful and confident that we can prove to the workers in the South, coming within our jurisdiction, that membership in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is a privilege and honor and brings many and many a benefit to them in their efforts to elevate their standard of living, comparable to the areas now organized into our movement.

Organizing Gains Made in Virginia

By THOMAS P. O'BRIEN
General Organizer

We have an extensive organizing campaign now going on in the states of Virginia and West Virginia.

Within the last two weeks we were able to organize two dairies into Local 592 at Richmond, Va. We also have a meeting with the drivers of the Virginia dairies on Thursday of this week with 20 members signed up. The two organized, namely Early Dawn Dairy Co., Southern Dairies.

We have been successful in Richmond to increase our membership to a small extent in Locals 592 and 322. However, we sustained many losses during the year because of the activity of the "Right to Work Law" in the State of Virginia, which makes it difficult to secure any semblance of a union shop agreement. All agreements are strictly open shop agreements.

During the last week we were successful in organizing the employees of the Armour Meat Packing Company into Local Union 171 at Roanoke, Va., and we were successful in reaching an agreement with that company covering the employees and received a 12 cents per hour increase together with one weeks vacation for one years service, two weeks for five years and three weeks for 15 years service, together with a welfare plan, which is too lengthy to explain.

Also in Norfolk, Va., after 18 months of negotiations, with the aid of International Vice President Brother John Conlin, many of our sister Local Unions and Local Union 592 we were successful in reorganizing the Savage Motor Lines with an agreement that all employees will be members of the Local Unions in the territory covered by that company. This represents an increase of approximately 175 members.

With further respect to Local Union 822 we have been successful in the past

couple of months to organize all of the ice cream manufacturing companies employees together with the delivery service; in some cases we have been successful in securing contracts with wage increases covering these members.

With respect to West Virginia where we are able to use the Taft-Hartley Act, as bad as it is, we have been successful in conducting many elections and succeeded in winning those elections. We have installed a new organization at Clarksburg, W. Va., together with considerable increase in the membership in all of the Local Unions throughout the state. We have carried on an organizing campaign in every section of the state and we are still continuing our efforts in this direction.

At the last meeting of Joint Council 83 we decided to put on an organizing campaign with the Colonial Grocery Stores between Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va. This company operates stores from Norfolk, Va., to and including Florida. If we are successful in our efforts to organize this company, which is strictly a non-union company, it may and more than likely will lead to organization of the employees to the Florida coast.

Report from Joint Councils 42 and 71

To date, with one minor exception, all contracts have been renegotiated by Joint Councils 42 and 71 without loss of time to the membership. With emphasis on health and welfare and better conditions, most Locals of Joint Council 42 made substantial progress.

Steady progress has been our experience in new organization with encouraging gains registered in the dry cleaning, salvage, and cannery fields.

We successfully defended ourselves in court in a suit filed against us by the CIO and three dry cleaning companies. This we believe leaves us in a position to pursue our normal organizing activity in this field.

While there is still a great deal of work to do in the salvage and cannery fields, reports lead me to believe substantial progress has been made and prospects for the immediate future are very bright.

Joint Council 71 has also, up to date, closed all contracts with increases and with a minimum of difficulty.

Organizational wise the handicap in this territory is terrific due to state laws, but we are making progress.

Worthy of note is the successful organization of Sandia Base at Albuquerque, N. Mex., which was accomplished through the efforts of Locals affiliated with the Metal Trades Council. This was in the nature of a whirlwind campaign, the Metal Trades Council intervening on a petition filed by an independent union. It is my understanding that a contract is now being negotiated in the Western Electric Corporation.

Frisco Teamsters Aid Bond Campaign

The great contribution made by Local No. 665, San Francisco, to the Treasury Department's bond drive in California has been acknowledged in a letter written by Harold R. Stone, state director of the drive, to Brother Arnold Moss, secretary of Local No. 665. The local provided the services of Bob Martin, who drove the truck which carried a replica of the Liberty Bell throughout the state. Leading copper companies and the Ford Motor Company provided the vehicle. Brother Martin was in New York to take custody of the bell on its arrival from France.

'Tough' Assignment

In his letter to the local, Mr. Stone said: "I have seen him (Martin) in action at a number of our ceremonies. County chairmen have expressed their deepest appreciation for the splendid way he has pitched in, handling every possible detail. It has been a very tough assignment night and day straight through with hardly a rest, but Bob is more than taking it in his stride."

Research Big Need For Accident Fight

The high rate of accidents will be lowered if proper research can be brought to bear on the various causes of highway accidents, believes the advisory group on safety research of the President's Highway Safety Conference.

Some of the factors which need further study, according to the advisory group, are surveys on habits of accident repeaters; a study of the type of drivers, highway and vehicles in relation to the accident curve; classification of defects in vehicles (brakes, lights, tires, etc.).

It is believed by the committee if proper studies are made that steps can then be taken in specific ways to prevent the high rate of accidents.

SHORT HAULS



Trucks Shoulder New Transportation Burdens

The shortage of railroad freight cars is imposing a new burden on the trucking industry, in the opinion of transportation experts who are studying the national scene.

There is a critical shortage of box cars amounting to 28,000 daily, according to a report from the Department of Agriculture, which is anxious to move foodstuffs, grains and farm supplies. The Secretary of Agriculture issued a request recently for all shippers of farm commodities to load and unload boxcars promptly and to fill them to capacity.

The railway trade association, the American Association of Railroads, estimates that there are now 45,000 fewer freight cars available for service than there were a year ago.

While efforts are being made to speed manufacture and to increase use of railway cars, the trucking industry with little hue and cry is going about the business of taking up much of the slack caused by the railway shortcomings.

Heavy Trucks Pay Major Part of Turnpike Tolls

Motor trucks are paying a major share of the tolls over the Pennsylvania Turnpike, according to a financial report recently issued by the Turnpike Authority.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1950, the Authority reported that trucks (over 7,000 pounds gross vehicle weight) and buses paid 64.4 per cent of all tolls paid to the Authority for the privilege of traversing the highway. This 64.4 per cent of the tolls was paid by 952,435 trucks and buses which

constituted 24 per cent of all vehicles.

The remaining 76 per cent of the vehicles by number 3,010,236 paid 35.6 per cent of the turnpike tolls.

In money terms the sum paid in by all trucks was \$4,622,065 and that by other vehicles was \$2,551,213.

This story is not strictly exact because the Authority lumps in with passenger cars and motorcycles light trucks of 7,000 pounds gross or less. If the revenue from the lighter trucks were to be put in the heavy truck column the tremendous share of truck payments would be even more pronounced.

Venezuela Announces Long Range Highway Projects

The value of good highways is appreciated by all progressive nations and one of the latest to announce a program of rapid improvement is Venezuela.

New highway construction began in earnest in that country in 1936 and in the next nine years some 1,245 miles of roads were built. This was in addition to the 300 miles of roads built by private oil companies. A commission in 1945 made a study and submitted a series of recommendations for improving the nation's system calling for construction of 4,140 miles of new roads and rebuilding of 2,240 miles of old roads by 1957. Included in the highway scheme is a 600-mile section of the Pan American highway.

Between 1937 and 1949 Venezuela spent for trucks and automobiles 654,000,000 bolivares (the bolivar is equal to 30 cents U. S. money). So important is motor transport that trucks and station

wagons accounted for two-thirds of the total.

Auto Traffic Outstrips Roadbuilding Progress

Teamsters who drive over-the-road rigs are more familiar than any other group with the sharp increase in highway traffic and the danger this increase spells for transport advance.

Today some 44 million vehicles are in use. This is a number which the statisticians who study such matters had not anticipated before 1960.

The tremendous burden the present road system is called upon to bear is seriously jeopardizing highway transport and vehicle advance, in the opinion of manufacturers and highway users.

Better planning of roadbuilding, a stop to the practice of diverting highway funds for non-road uses, and better coordination in handling the entire highway problem are some of the suggestions made for the improvement of the highway situation.

In the words of the head of the industry's trade association, "No other nation has ever tied its economy so closely to highway transportation as we have, whether we are thinking of jobs, travel, education, national defense or production efficiency. The use and production of motor vehicles is our No. 1 industry and if it is not healthy our economy as a whole cannot be healthy."

12 City Areas Account For 35% U. S. Increase

Gains in America's 12 largest metropolitan areas accounted for 35 per cent of the population gain in the last ten years, according to com-

putations by the Bureau of Census.

The 12 areas are: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. This area had on April 1, 1950, the census-taking time, approximately 42 million persons or 28 per cent of the U. S. population.

The nation gained in the last ten years 18,850,000 and 35 per cent of this gain was in these 12 city areas. In these areas 28 per cent of the increase was in the city proper and the remaining 72 per cent in the areas outside the central city showing marked expansion in suburban areas.

Greatest gains in suburban areas were made by Los Angeles, Calif., and Washington, D. C.

School to Make Study of Vehicle-Terrain Relation

A new aspect of motor transport is to be put under the microscope of vehicle research. Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey has announced the establishment of a laboratory for the "study of vehicle behavior in relation to terrain and obstacles."

Studies have been made on how the motor vehicle affects social and economic life, how the vehicle is designed and produced. But no studies have been made, says Stevens, on "how a wheel, sleigh or track affects the medium on which the vehicle moves, and little attention to the study of the vehicle as a whole."

A Canadian research expert from the Directorate of Vehicle Development of the Canadian Department of National Defense, Major M. Gregory Bekker, will direct the project. The studies will refer to such cross country vehicles as tanks, tractors, bulldozers and farm machines operating on such mediums as concrete, stone, earth, snow or frozen ground.

Winners in Illinois Rodeo



From a field of over 900 drivers entered, 89 finalists in the Illinois State Rodeo fought it out in a three-day contest for top honors, and the three drivers shown above with Brother Cliff Frederick, International Statistician, were the winners. Left to right: Brother Frederick; Joe Provenzale, first place winner in the tandem axle division; Alvin Haase, first place winner in the single axle division, and Lester R. Wyatt, who copped top honors in the straight truck division. The Rodeo was staged at Aurora Downs in Aurora, Ill.

Need More Recreational Areas, U. S. Study Shows

The automobile and the motor truck have been leading factors in the increase of mobility to the population in many fields, not the least of which is in the area of recreation.

Passenger cars and buses take millions to recreation spots not available by other forms of transport and the motor truck services these areas. With the shorter work week, increased purchasing power, and greater population mobility our recreation areas are not keeping up with the demand.

At least that is the conclusion reached by the Government study on recreation trends.

Here are some facts from "Conservation and Development of Outdoor Recreation Resources," the inter-agency study:

1. National parks were visited last year by 28 million persons, an increase of 77 per cent over 1938.
2. National forests were visited by 26 million, an increase of 80 per cent over 1938.
3. State parks were visited by 107 million, nearly a 10 per

cent increase since Pearl Harbor.

4. Hunting licenses in 1949 were issued to 12,758,698 persons, a 70 per cent increase over 1939 and fishing licenses showed an increase of 97 per cent increase over 1939.

These figures are startling, says the inter-agency committee and indicate among other things the powerful influence of the motor vehicle in modern life.

Is Auto Scare Buying Over? Dealers Puzzled

Is the big rush of auto scare buying of automobiles and trucks over? That is a question which is puzzling automobile dealers more than manufacturers.

When the Korean crisis broke into the news in late June there was a tremendous rush on dealer's stocks and the price of used cars was hiked. However, since it has become apparent that we are to have a civilian industry while at the same time providing the implements of war, much of the fright ordering seems to be over, checks in different parts of the country indicate.

LABOR DECISIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, in reporting decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, state and Federal courts, is providing the membership with general information. These data are not to be taken as legal advice, but merely factual reports on cases involving labor.

Employer Gets Slapped Down In Case Against Teamsters

A phony excuse or window dressing by an employer in the guise of rules enforcement may become an unfair labor practice, according to a recent warehouse case involving the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 431.

The local brought unfair labor charges against the State Center Warehouse & Cold Storage Company under the labor law. The reason charged was that the warehouse company had discharged an employee for union activities. The discharge, said the union was to discourage organizing work.

The company said that the worker had been fired because he violated a "no smoking" rule at the warehouse.

Extensive hearings were held and the trial examiner, after long discussion of the testimony said, "In this setting there was no legitimate basis for suddenly discharging Machoian (the worker) for violating an alleged rule, or warning that had been consistently and universally disregarded by all of the employees as well as by Justice and Mrs. Mosesian (employer) herself."

Belated pleadings of cumulative causes were not credited by the trial examiner who said, "Certainly the record as a whole discloses that respondent was determined from the outset to defeat union organization in the warehouse. That is plainly apparent from the statements, inquiries and threats summarized under the preceding section of this Re-

port. Certainly also respondent's intention to discriminate is disclosed by Mrs. Mosesian's message to Ejdian that she would discharge current employees if the warehouse should become union. Though that threat was not carried out immediately or in its entirety, yet in the relatively short space of 33 days after the election, Respondent discharged the leader in the union activities and later asserted in justification thereof the series of shifting an implausible reasons which have been found to be baseless."

The warehouse was ordered to make proper restitution and desist from anti-union activities and to post a notice to all employees that the warehouse would not discourage union organization nor interrogate the workers on their union activities.

The case went to the National Labor Relations Board on appeal and the conclusions of the examiner were affirmed. The warehouse company was ordered to post a notice to employees promising not to discourage union organization.

Decision Holds Southern Bakery Subject to Law

The large volume of expenditures for materials from outside the state brought the operations of a southern bakery under the Taft-Hartley Act as doing an interstate commerce business, a recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board says.

The matter of jurisdiction was one of the main points of contention in a case between the Bakery & Confectionery Workers (AFL) and the McGough Bakeries Corporation of Birmingham, Ala.

Last year, the evidence indicated, the employer's purchases amounted to approximately a million dollars. Of this \$400,000 was spent for materials originating outside the state and an additional \$250,000 came to him directly from outside the state.

In deciding the case as one properly under the labor act, the Board said: "We have heretofore generally held bakeries to be essentially local operations and have not asserted jurisdiction over them, absent a substantial amount of out-of-state sales, or a close connection with an interstate organization.

"However, we do not believe that this employer is an essential local enterprise. On the contrary, we are convinced that an establishment manufacturing bakery products and distributing them at wholesale on the scale of this employer, which causes materials valued at \$650,000 to move in interstate commerce annually, has a definite impact upon interstate commerce, and that an interruption of the employer's operations by labor dispute would have a substantial effect upon such commerce."

The Board accordingly asserted jurisdiction. In its ruling, however, the NLRB excluded driver-salesmen from the bargaining unit of production and maintenance employees since they were under different supervision and spend most of their time away from the plant and have interests and working conditions away from these of the in-plant workers.

Jurisdiction Declined in Two Taxicab Situations

Two taxicab cases were dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board in mid-August on grounds of no jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The West Coast case involved the Yellow Cab Company of California (Los Angeles) and Local Union No. 640. The case involved the cab company, and the Teamsters and an individual. After considering the case the complaint against the company and the union was dismissed in its entirety on the grounds that the company was not engaged in interstate commerce.

The same decision was reached in the Brooklyn Cab Corporation case and Local Union No. 643. The representation petition was dismissed on the grounds the company was not subject to Board jurisdiction.

Out-of-State Teamster Picketing Is Enjoined

Another case, or perhaps it should be said cases, are in litigation involving the right of Teamsters to picket an employer. These cases involve Local Unions 745, 47 and 886, and the decisions granting temporary injunctions were made by the Texas District Court, Dallas County, Tex., and the Oklahoma District Court, Oklahoma County, Okla.

The Teamsters were engaged in a dispute with Santa Fe Trails, a transportation organization. And to advance its aims the union had pickets posted at company premises in Tulsa, Okla., Wichita, Kans., Oklahoma City, Ardmore, and Pauls Valley, Okla., and Kansas City, Mo.

The employer sought a temporary injunction in the Texas District Court enjoining picketing premises out of Texas.

The Texas court issued the injunction and the Teamsters promptly appealed to the Court of Civil Appeals.

The Texas court said, "... there is no valid labor dispute between plaintiff and said defendants ... the pickets who established picket lines in the vicinity of plaintiff's premises (listing cities) were sent to such points by the defendants local unions, and that, therefore, the defendant local unions established and maintained such picket lines ...

and are members of other local unions ... with written contracts covering its employees at said points ... and no character of a dispute exists between the plaintiff and its employees or the local unions representing them at said various points."

Claiming no dispute existed, the court enjoined the Union from picketing outside the state of Texas.

The Oklahoma District Court gave "full faith and credit" to the Texas decision and said that the Oklahoma anti-trust laws exempting labor unions from injunction action does not apply to picketing by Texas employees of a transport company on its Oklahoma premises.

These cases are by no means finally decided since appeals are yet to be acted upon by higher courts.

Notice to All Employees

PURSUANT TO

A DECISION AND ORDER

of the National Labor Relations Board, and in order to effectuate the policies of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, we hereby notify our employees that:

WE WILL NOT discourage membership in INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 431, AFL, or any other labor organization of our employees, by discriminatorily discharging or refusing to reinstate any of our employees, or discriminate in any other manner in regard to their hire and tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment.

WE WILL NOT interrogate our employees concerning their union membership or activities or as to voting in the election; we will not threaten to ascertain who are members of the union; we will not threaten to close or rent the warehouse because of union activities, nor threaten to replace our present employees if they join the union.

WE WILL NOT in any other manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce our employees in the exercise of their rights to self-organization, to form labor organizations, to join or assist INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 431, AFL, or any other labor organization, to bargain collectively in concerted activities for the purposes of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, or refrain from any and all such activities, except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment as authorized by Section 8 (a) (3) of the Act.

WE WILL make whole Moses Machoian, for any loss of pay suffered as a result of the discrimination against him.

All our employees are free to become, remain or refrain from becoming or remaining members of said union or any other labor organization except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment as authorized by Section 8 (a) (3) of the Act. We will not discriminate in regard to hire, tenure of employment, or any other term or condition of employment against any employee because of membership in or activity on behalf of any such labor organization.

STATE CENTER WAREHOUSE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY

(Employer)

DATED By
(Representative) (Title)

This notice must remain posted for 60 days from the date hereof, and must not be altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

The above notice in a case discussed on page 26 is typical of the kind ordered posted in NLRB cases.

'It Can't Be Done'—But It Has Been!

ONE of the most penetrating discussions of the rise of labor and the background of wage progress appears in a recent Canadian wage case report. The discussion is a minority report in a case which was considered by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The minority report was filed by A. J. Wickens, K.C. with the Ministry of Labor. Mr. Wickens, a King's Counsel from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, was member of the three-man board. A portion of his report under the topic "Ability to Pay" is as follows:

While in matters of this kind ability to pay should not be a prime consideration nor even a substantial one, the companies have made a great deal of it; but their own published statements do not bear out their position. The reason for referring the this contention in this report is to point out this one outstanding irrefutable historic fact; there has never in all the history of labor relations been an application for any substantial redress by any substantial body of employees that has not been met by the blanket statement that the employer whoever he was, couldn't meet the requests and stay in business.

Children in Mines

At the risk of being prolix, I feel it should be mentioned that about 200 years ago when the practice existed of recruiting children of both sexes down to six years of age from Foundling homes in London to work in the mines in the Northern midlands, their work being to care for the pit ponies, where they were taken underground, stayed there for the rest of their lives, slept with the ponies, worked 16 hours a day 7 days a week; when a public outcry arose and Parliament proposed to

do something about it there went up the same stock cry "if this is changed we cannot carry on."

The story continues unbroken, and early in the nineteenth century, the most terrible opposition was met when it was proposed to impose regulations upon factories requiring that no apprentice should work more than 12 hours a day, that the bedrooms of male and female apprentices should be separate, that not more than two should sleep in one bed. All these advances were beset on all sides by bitter opposition, and the statement it would bankrupt business. It is almost incredible that it was not until 1842 that Shaftsbury managed to procure the passage of an Act through the House of Commons "to prevent women from being employed as *draft animals* in mines." These last two astonishing facts can be found on pages 257 and 258 of a very interesting book called "Discoveries in the Statute Book" by Fay.

While perhaps it is not the general thing to quote from a book of fiction in a matter of this kind it is my opinion that a large part of the objection to the men's application is founded on fiction in that it is imaginary estimates as to what would happen, I can't resist making a quotation from Dickens' "The Old Curiosity Shop," from Chapter 1 of the second book dealing with labor relations:

...Coketown in the distance was suggestive of itself, though not a brick of it could be seen.

The wonder was, it was there at all. It had been ruined so often, that it was amazing how it had borne so many shocks. Surely there never was such fragile china-ware as that of which the millers of Coketown were made. Handle

them ever so lightly, and they fell to pieces with such ease, that you might suspect them of having been flawed before. They were ruined, when they were required to send laboring children to school; they were ruined when inspectors were appointed, to look into their works; they were ruined, when such inspectors considered it doubtful whether they were quite justified in chopping people up in their machinery; they were utterly undone, when it was hinted that perhaps they need not make quite so much smoke. Another prevalent fiction was very popular there. It took the form of a threat. Whenever a Coketowner felt he was illused—that is to say, whenever he was not left entirely alone, and it was proposed to hold him accountable for the consequences of any of his acts—he was sure to come out with the awful menace, that he would "sooner pitch his property into the Atlantic." This had terrified the Home Secretary within an inch of his life, on several occasions.

However, the Coketowners were so patriotic after all, that they never had pitched their property into the Atlantic yet, but, on the contrary, had been kind enough to take mighty good care of it. So there it was, in the haze yonder; and it increased and multiplied.

Usual Statement

These things illustrate perfectly the entire course of labor and employer negotiations. I have never heard of an application of wage increases or improvement of working conditions that the blanket statement has not been "it can't be done."



Listen Ladies—listen *very* carefully. There are only a few weeks left now before E-Day, November 7—Election Day, and for your husbands on the Teamsters and for their brother unionists in local unions all over these United States, this day takes on a semblance of the importance of D-Day, some years ago, because this is the important day for which we have long prepared, ever since November, 1948. This is the day on which organized labor hopes to finish the job it started that November two years ago when it by its vote expelled from Congress many enemies of organized labor, our Teamsters, the Carpenters, the Plumbers, the Bakers, the Garment Workers, and all the rest who represent workers in this country.

Now this November, we'll expel the balance and then with a fair, liberal Congress we'll get rid of T-H and all it stands for and go on from there.

But we can only do that if all members of organized labor and their families vote, so come on gals, get busy.

Forty Can Be Beautiful

"Fair, fat and forty"—them's disheartenin' words for any member of our sex. We feel that we've reached the top and from then on it's downhill *but* we shouldn't. Let's make "fair, fat and



forty" fightin' words. Forty, yes, there's nothing that can be done about that because the years can never be turned back—but you can look as if they have. The fair, that's something we want to keep and we can do it. It may take a little doing but it can be done. Get a good cream with lots of lanolin, pat it gently under your chin, across your forehead and around your eyes where all those little age lines first show. Hold your head proudly so those chin muscles won't be allowed to sag.

There's Going To Be a Shower

Going to have a shower soon? A friend of mine had a bridal shower recently and she concocted a new and novel scheme of decoration. I'd like to

pass it on to you. She surrounded a basket and two prop sticks with a lovely bathroom shower curtain (her gift to the bride). She bought one of those clever rubber masks in the five and dime, and placed a shower cap on its head and allowed it to stick with stark realism out through the shower curtain.

The gifts were all enclosed in the basket within the shower curtain. The new idea was very clever—certainly different from the conventional umbrella or decorated sprinkling can, and evoked lots of laughs.

What's in a Name?

And speaking of showers, brings to mind baby showers and names for the new baby. The old traditional names are lovely but if you'd like one just a little different or perhaps a trifle fancy, or with a special meaning, why not try one of these for a girl (boys next month):

Paula (little), Angelica (speaks for itself), Constance, Felicia (happiness), Melissa, Jessica, Roxanne, Francesca, Victoria, Emilie.

Maybe you're a nature lover—then perhaps you'd like Stella, Fern, Holly, Heather, Robin, Gale, Ivy, Camille, Jasmine.

On the eternal side we have Faith, Hope, Carol, Joy, Prudence, Patience.

Then there are Deirdre and Cara, both of Irish origin, the latter meaning dear one. Or how about Celeste (heaven), Jill, Leah, Leslie, Mavis, or Melanie. These are all unusual names with character.



Refreshments—A Bit Different

My friend had another novel idea to try out at the refreshment table. Instead of the traditional iced wedding pound cake, with punch or ice cream, she had a two-tiered, decorated ice cream cake mounted with bride and groom ordered from the local distributors. This was served with little fancy iced cakes and was delightfully different.

New Look in Floors

Here's a new house decoration note for fall. Want to try something different

and cozy in your house this winter? Paint floors rust or green or blue and then use a large, colonial, braided rag rug in the center. The effect is old-fashioned and lovely. You might even make the rugs yourself!

* * *

New Receipts to Try

Do you like French Toast? Well here is a delicious way to make it and enough for the whole family without any waiting and in no time flat.

Just dip bread slices into a mixture of ½ cup milk, 1 well-beaten egg, 2 tablespoons melted butter, or shortening and ⅛ teaspoon salt. Place the slices on a broiler pan three inches from the heat. Broil until slightly browned, 4 or 5 minutes. Turn the slices over and broil the other side 3 to 4 minutes. This toast is delicious with jelly, little pork sausages or crispy bacon. Try these mouth-watering:

Popovers

- 2 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup enriched flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon melted shortening.

Beat eggs thoroughly. Add milk, then sifted dry ingredients. Add shortening. Beat smooth with rotary beater. Fill greased custard cups half full. Bake in hot oven (475°) 15 minutes, then in moderate oven (350°) until firm, 30 to 35 minutes. Just two or three minutes before removing from oven, prick to let steam escape. Makes 6 to 8. Serve with jam or jelly. They are delicious.

* * *

A Look Ahead

Don't look now, but it won't be too long before that beloved old man in the red suit and the white whiskers will be due for another trip down the chimneys of America. It isn't too soon to think about the holidays, the terrific rush at the last minute that sometimes almost takes the joy from the holiday and certainly the meaning out of "Peace on Earth."



But at least if you make a start now, no matter how feeble, it will be a wonderful help later on. Address a few cards, select the very card for that special person

(something you plan to do every year but always have to skip it because of the shortage of time). You will enjoy doing this and the card when received will be a double pleasure because of the appropriateness. Buy a few gifts especially those hard to select for people. You see perfect treasures in the store now, just the right thing, yet at Christmas time merchandise is picked over and so many gifts just seem to be those old "died in the wool" presents, such as scarves, socks, ties, hankies, etc.—all very acceptable items but hackneyed. Look for the unusual *now*.

One Local's



SPORTS STORY

By JACK FREEH,
Local 22 Representative
and Sports Director

ONE of the most comprehensive sports programs of any union in the nation is being carried on by a Teamster affiliate, Local 22, Distribution & Warehouse Worker's Union of Toledo, Ohio.

Local 22 boasts of a year-around program which includes basketball, softball, a bowling league and minor athletic participation for the 86 units of the union.

This year's softball team of Local 22 entered competition in the city's only union league—a CIO loop! Local 22 walked away with the championship, a feat which won it this headline in the local paper: "AFL SOFTBALL TEAM COPS CIO CHAMPIONSHIP!"

Each year, for the past four years, Local 22 has engaged the St. Louis Teamster team in friendly competition on a home-and-home basis. In August, Local 22 traveled to St. Louis to split two games with the St. Louis unionists. In September, St. Louis sent an All-Star

At right is Local Union 22's softball team, champions of the Toledo union league. Team members represent various units in Local 22, and only paid-up members of the local are allowed to participate. At lower right is the men's bowling team of Local 22 and below are members of the women's team. More than 16 teams roll in the union bowling league. Local 22, a pioneer in union sports programs, would like to see inter-city Teamster sports competition. Local 22 also has a top-flight basketball squad.

team to Toledo and the local lads won two to take another title. The friendly rivalry was the brain child of Harold J. Gibbons, St. Louis, and Lawrence N. Steinberg, Local 22 president.

It was the same story in basketball—the Local 22 cagers entered a team in the CIO union league, and again walked off with a championship! The basketball team, composed of players from Local 22 units, has been playing in the CIO loop for four years.

Barnstorming Trips

Both the basketball and softball teams make barnstorming trips in the area and engage out-of-town units of Local 22 whenever possible. The teams also display their wares at various union activities, such as picnics and other functions.

The Local 22 bowling league is one of the largest union loops in Toledo. Two divisions, one for the women and the

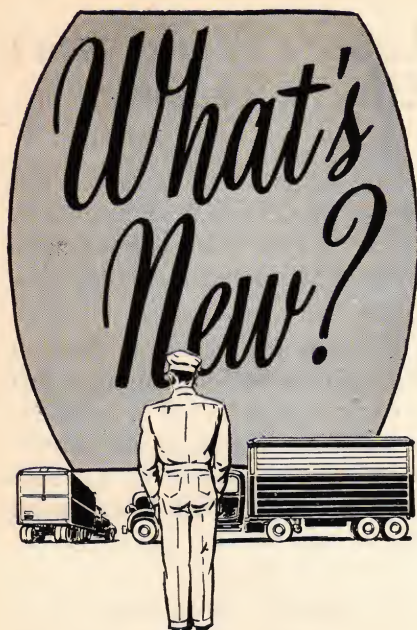
other for the men, comprise the league with more than 16 teams entered annually. This year the prize list totals more than \$1,000.

The league rolls on a handicap basis and is supervised by a board of officers and a constitution which defines every possible regulation for bowling.

The Local 22 recreation program annually attracts more than 1,000 participants and an estimated 10,000 union spectators.

Says Mr. Steinberg: "We believe that sports are an integral part of any union program. Our athletics have done more to solidify our union than any other thing. Our members are enthusiastic and we produce hard-fighting, clean, winning teams. I believe that an intra-city Teamster sports program would receive a great deal of support from the various Teamster unions throughout the United States."





Paint Removing Burner Uses a New Principle

A new principle is utilized by a recently-introduced paint removing burner through which an oxyacetylene flame is supplemented by a low-velocity flow of pure oxygen. This results in rapid oxidation of the heated paint.

Correct distancing of the burner from the metal surface is assured by use of replaceable, wear-resistant guide shoes. Speed of the unit on an average paint surface is estimated at 600 square feet an hour, using a four-inch burner.



New Sander Follows Body, Fender Contours

Waterproof paper sander discs can follow body and fender contours with the use of a new cushion-type sander featuring a flexible pad. The pad is of resilient rubber about three-fourths of an inch thick and eight and a half inches in diameter.

The pad has a coat of special pressure-sensitive adhesive on either side. The paper discs are attached to the pad by means of the adhesive. An extra can of adhesive comes with each pad. The unit can be used dry or wet on air or electric equipment operating from 950 rpm to 1,300 rpm.



New Vise Affords Quick Opening Action

Quick action is claimed for a new vise which opens or closes to any position in one second through a push-pull action which eliminates handle spinning, according to the manufacturer.

A turn and a half of the handle coun-

ter-clockwise causes the jaw to slide into a neutral position. The operator is protected by a specially designed no-pinch handle.

A swivel or a stationary base can be used for the jack, which is built into a four-inch size. It weighs 58 pounds.



Spray Outfit Designed For Liquid Wax Use

A new wax spray outfit recently made available is designed especially for use with any of the liquid waxes. Included in the unit are a precision-made spray gun with corrosion-proof stainless steel needle valve and fluid nozzle, an oil and water extractor, a pressure regulator which regulates air pressure from 0 to 160 pounds, and a 25-foot hose, with connections.



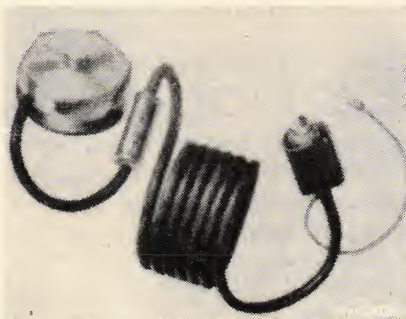
Heavy-Duty Bead Breaker Announced

Stubborn truck and tractor tires can be removed from rims with a new heavy-duty bead breaker, according to the manufacturer.

The self-oiling tool has a telescoping, piston-like handle which drives a special bead breaker between the rim and bead to free the tire.



New Oil Level Gage Placed on Market



A new oil level measuring gage, recently announced, consists of a drain plug with enclosed measuring element and instrument panel indicator. An amber light appears when the level drops one quart below rated capacity, and a red light shines when the level falls two quarts below.

Models of the new gage are available for automatic transmissions as well as truck and tractor crankcases.



Many Features Claimed For New Spark Plug

An automotive products manufacturer claims he has developed a new-type rust-proof spark plug with a baffled firing chamber. The plug is made from monel, with a "D" nickel adjustable center elec-

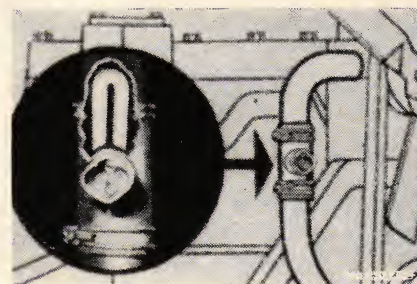
trode and a shatterproof ceramic insulator.

Compression is raised by the baffle design by displacing part of the combustion area approximately two cubic centimeters. When the piston moves upward, the gas is forced through five orifices of the baffle and the gas is compressed inside, exploding in a jet-firing action.

Since the explosion is inside the baffle, the manufacturer says, it forces out oil or foreign matter which has entered in the pre-explosion cycle.



Engine Heater Warms Coolant Around Block



A new engine heater, according to its manufacturer, pre-warms the coolant surrounding the engine block to make winter starting easier. The unit consists of a tubular heater (immersion) type which is not affected by anti-freeze compounds.

The heater is inserted into a small hole cut in the lower radiator hose, and two screws clamp the hose between the terminal guard and the base plate of the heating unit. This produces a permanent watertight joint. Then, the radiator is refilled and the heater is ready to be plugged in.

Obtaining current from an outside source, the heating unit is rated 400 watts at 115 volts.



Mirror Line Offered By Truck Operators

A Los Angeles truck-operating firm has designed and marketed a complete line of mirrors and supporting brackets for all types of trucks and buses.

Cases holding the mirror glasses are made of a fine grade of cold rolled steel, and the glass is No. 1 plate glass ground and polished, with three protective surfaces to protect glazing on back of the mirrors. The manufacturer says the mirrors should last the lifetime of a vehicle.

Brackets are constructed of aircraft tubing electric welded by aircraft welders.

The mirrors are made in various sizes and shapes to fit all makes of cabs and bodies. They are obtainable in either chrome finish or in red oxide primer.

THE TEAMSTER LOOKS AT WORLD TRANSPORT



Central America 'Trucking'

THIS "human truck" in the highlands of Central America is one of many roadbuilders. He is carrying a load of material to improve and maintain a Latin American road. But this human freighter is by no means uncommon in the modern world.

In North America we have become so accustomed to the use of trucks, tractors, cranes, shells, lifts and conveyers and other devices that we sometimes forget that in many parts of the world a great share of materials are transported or handled by human beings.

We remember news photographs from World War II showing hundreds of Chinese toiling by hand to build airfields in the Orient, using only the most primitive work methods. We have seen few pictures of the slave labor areas of the Soviet Union, but documented reports indicate that much of the heavy work in forced labor sections, particularly in mines and fields, is a hand operation.

The great prevalence of hand freighting in the world should be cause for especial concern to us all. We recognize that in modern civilization the index of progress is shown by the advances made by transportation and materials handling. As transportation is increased, costs can be lowered and as distribution costs are lowered, living standards for all can be substantially improved.

The great goal of all should be an improvement the world over in the status of human freighters, so that situations as shown in the sketch above will be only an historical chapter in the long story of transportation. As we improve transportation standards and methods, we improve living conditions and life becomes better for all.

No. 3
OF A SERIES

Labor's World War I Efforts Recalled

(Continued from page 8)

would talk with them, or see that they were consulted. I knew how much the President appreciated the work of Mr. Gompers and his associates.

When I returned from Paris, I suggested to Samuel Gompers that it might be wise for Labor to be represented on corporate boards of management. Against this he was adamant. He said that Management should run and be responsible for results and that Labor should bargain collectively for its rights. From him I learned, as I did from the other representatives of our diverse American society, that what Woodrow Wilson said was wise: "that the spontaneous cooperation of a free people was the greatest form of efficiency."

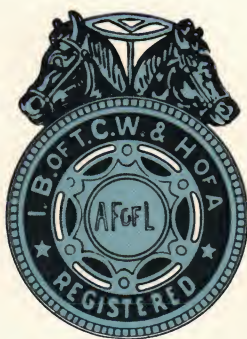
As I look back over the thirty-four years since I first met Mr. Gompers, his figure looms greater. Labor's influence and benefits will increase if the wisdom and tolerance of Samuel Gompers is practiced. I am sure he would agree with the incomparable Wilson "it will be a bad day for society when sentimentalists are encouraged to suggest all the measures that shall be taken for the betterment of the race." To that I might add the self-seekers—those who give the people what they think the people want—bread and circuses—instead of painstakingly working out the processes of betterment for all.

Samuel Gompers' story is another Horatio Alger story—from obscurity, poverty and privation he rose to the highest position in the labor movement, but it never unbalanced him. Born in another country, fighting his way up in the most trying circumstances, having suffered many disappointments and meannesses, and even cruelties, he never showed intolerance or frustration. Never would he forget his fellow-workers or his fellow countrymen.

BE A *Real* UNIONIST

wear your

TEAMSTER INSIGNIA



Secretary, Local Union

City..... State.....

Please order the following articles for me:

..... Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling)	\$.35
..... 14-k Solid Gold Buttons	2.50
..... Watch Charms	2.00

Ship to:

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

USE THIS
CONVENIENT
COUPON
today

CHILDHOOD DAYS Before Unions



"LITTLE TOBACCO STRIPPERS"

This nineteenth century drawing, titled "Little Tobacco Strippers," depicts the plight of American workers before the days of organized labor. Children, some less than 10 years old, performed whatever tasks they could in the factories, ruining their health for a few cents a day

and keeping the standard of living down to a shocking level. Abolishing child labor is only one of the many reforms accomplished by organized labor. Yet selfish men in America today are seeking to kill organized labor with deadly anti-labor legislation.

**PROTECT YOUR
HARD WON GAINS**

Don't Fail to **VOTE!**